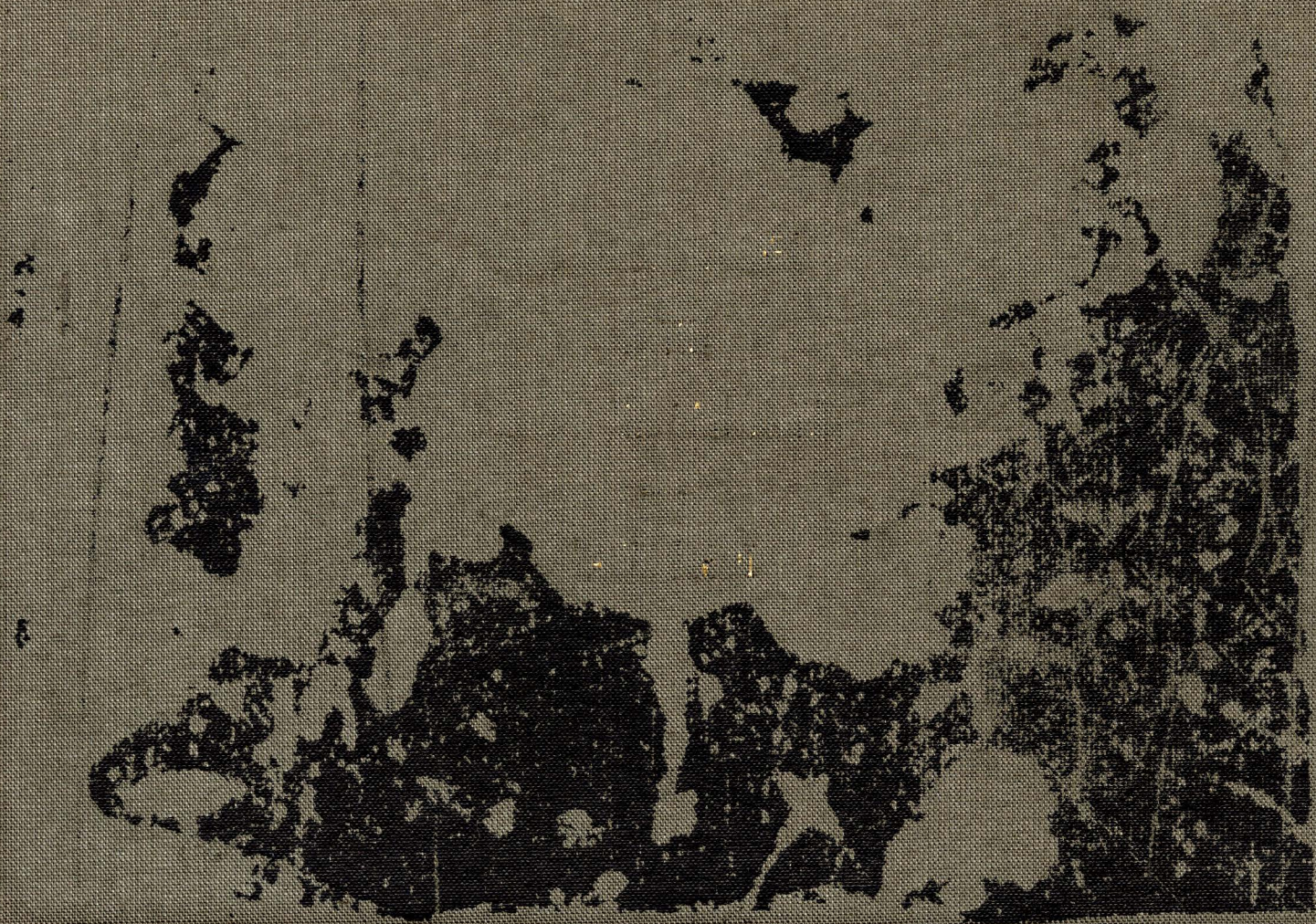




AN AMERICAN INDEX
OF THE
HIDDEN AND UNFAMILIAR

TARYN SIMON

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2008

On the occasion of an exhibition at The Whitney Museum of American Art, March–June, 2007 and
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Foreword by Salman Rushdie

“Our interest’s on the dangerous edge of things,” the poet Robert Browning wrote in *Bishop Blougram’s Apology* (1855). It’s a line that has inspired writers from Graham Greene, who said in his 1971 memoir *A Sort of Life* that it could serve as an epigraph to all his novels, to Orhan Pamuk, who sets it at the beginning of his novel *Snow*. It could equally well serve as an introduction to the photography of a woman whose aesthetic is one of stretching the limits of what we are allowed to see and know, of going to the ambiguous boundaries where dangers – physical, intellectual, even moral – may await. She doesn’t think twice about entering the mountain cave of a hibernating black bear and her cubs, or a room filled with nuclear waste capsules glowing blue with radiation that, were you not shielded against it, would kill you in seconds. Taryn Simon has seen the Death Star and lived to tell the tale.

I am always immensely grateful to people who do impossible things on my behalf and bring back the picture. It means I don’t have to do it, but at least I know what it looks like. So one’s first feeling on looking at many of these extraordinary images is gratitude, (followed quickly by a momentary pang of envy: the sedentary writer’s salute to the woman of action). I once knew a sports photographer who bribed a course attendant at Aintree racecourse in Liverpool, England, to allow him to sit wedged in at the foot of the giant fence, Becher’s Brook, that is the most dangerous obstacle in the four-and-a-half-mile Grand National Steeplechase, so that he could bring back “impossible” photographs of the mighty racehorses jumping over his head. If one of them had fallen on him, of course, he would almost certainly have been killed, but he knew, as Simon knows, that one of the arts of great photography is to get yourself into the place – the radioactive room, an

animal disease center, the racecourse fence – in which the photograph is about to occur, and seize it when it does.

“Most of what matters in our lives takes place in our absence,” the narrator of my novel *Midnight’s Children* reflects. If Saleem Sinai had seen Simon’s photographs he would have realized that he was more right than he knew. Look at these innocent orange and yellow cables coming up through the floor in an almost empty room in New Jersey, protected only by the simplest metal cage: they have travelled four thousand miles (actually, 4,029.6 miles: Simon likes to be precise) across the ocean floor from Saunton Sands in the United Kingdom to bring America news from elsewhere – 60,211,200 simultaneous voice conversations, Simon says. But the point about these cables is that you might have guessed that such things probably existed but you almost certainly had no notion of where they were, or how many, or how thick, or what colour, until you saw this picture. You could not have imagined your voice into this banal yet magical room, but it has been here, transformed into little digital parcels of energy. Every day we pass through secret worlds like the worlds inside these cables, never suspecting what is happening to us. Which, then, is the phantom world and which the “real”: ours, or theirs? Are we no more than the ghosts in these machines?

Ours is an age of secrets. Above, beneath and beside what Fernand Braudel called the “structures of everyday life” are other structures that are anything but everyday, lives about which we may have heard something but of which we have almost certainly seen nothing, as well as other lives about which we have never heard, and yet others in whose existence it is hard to believe even when we are shown the pictorial evidence. Would you have believed in the existence, for

example, of *Playboy* magazine in Braille? Well, here it is, bunny-ears and all, published by a branch of the Library of Congress, no less. And here, too, is a photograph looking for all the world like a slightly stagey Hitchcockian crime scene, like, for example, the wooded slope in *The Trouble With Harry* where we first learn what the trouble with Harry is (he's dead, is what the trouble is). It's a picture of a young boy's corpse rotting in a wood, taken at a research facility in Tennessee set up specifically to study how bodies decompose in different settings. Here, Simon tells us, there are up to 75 cadavers at any given time, decomposing across a six-acre site. Maybe Patricia Cornwell or the folks at CSI knew about this kind of cutting-edge forensic research, but I didn't, and even as one looks at Simon's preternaturally beautiful picture, with its bare glistening branches and fallen leaves and rich autumnal palette, one finds oneself wondering at human beings' limitless ingenuity, our need to know, in which cause even our own dead bodies might someday be pressed into service, to decay in a woodland glade.

How do you get into some of the world's most secret places, and get out again with the picture? The great journalist Ryszard Kapuscinski says that he survives the world's most dangerous war zones by making himself seem small and unimportant, not worthy of keeping out, not worthy of the warlord's bullet. But Simon doesn't deal in stolen images; these are formal, highly realized, often carefully posed pictures, which require their subjects' full co-operation. That she has managed to gain such open access to, for example, the Church of Scientology and MOUT, an inaccessible simulated city in Kentucky used, for training purposes, as an urban battlefield, and the Imperial Office of the World Knights of the Ku Klux Klan with its Wizards and Nighthawks

and Kleagles, looking like characters from a Coen Brothers movie, and even the operating theatre in which a Palestinian woman is undergoing hymenoplasty, a procedure generally used to restore virginity, is evidence that her powers of persuasion are at least the equal of her camera skills. In a historical period in which so many people are making such great efforts to conceal the truth from the mass of the people, an artist like Taryn Simon is an invaluable counter-force. Democracy needs visibility, accountability, light. It is in the unseen darkness that unsavoury things huddle and grow. Somehow, Simon has persuaded a good few denizens of hidden worlds not to scurry for shelter when the light is switched on, as cockroaches do, and vampires, but to pose proudly for her invading lens, brandishing their tattoos and Confederate flags.

Simon's is not the customary aesthetic of reportage – the shaky hand-held camera, the grainy monochrome film stock of the “real.” Her subjects – gray parrots in their quarantine cages, marijuana plants grown for research purposes in William Faulkner's home town of Oxford, Mississippi, the red-hot form of Dirty Harry's .44 Magnum shot in the heat of the forge, a pair of Orthodox Jews United Against Zionism – are suffused with light, captured with a bright, hyper-realist, high-definition clarity that gives a kind of star status to these hidden worlds, whose occupants might be thought to be the opposites of stars. In her vision of them, they are dark stars brought into the light. What is not known, rarely seen, possesses a form of occult glamour, and it is that black beauty which she so brightly, and brilliantly, reveals. Here is the beach house at Cape Canaveral where astronauts go with their spouses for a last private moment before they blast off into space. Here is a man skewered through the chest hanging in the air during the Lone

Star Sun Dance. Here is the floodlit basketball court of the Cheyenne Mountain Directorate in Colorado, a surveillance post designed to survive a thermonuclear bomb. One can only imagine what strange post-apocalyptic one-on-one games, what last-ever turn-around jump shots might be attempted here if things go badly wrong for the rest of us. This is the way the world ends: not with a bang but a sky-hook. (No, on reflection, there would probably be a bang as well.)

Simon uses text as few photographers do, not merely as title or caption but as an integral part of the work. There are images which do not reveal their meaning until the text is read, such as her photograph of the flowing Nipomo Sand Dunes in Guadalupe, California, beneath which, she tells us, lies buried one of the most extraordinary film-sets ever built, the City of the Pharaoh created for Cecil B. DeMille's 1923 silent version of *The Ten Commandments*, and deliberately buried here to prevent other productions from "appropriating his ideas and using his set." There are (rare) instances when the text is more bizarrely interesting than the image. Cataloguing the confiscated contents of the US Customs and Border Protection Contraband Room at John F. Kennedy Airport, Simon offers up a kind surrealist fugue, an ode to forbidden fruit (and meat) that outdoes even her cornucopia of an image: "*African cane rats infested with maggots,*" she sings, "*African yams (Dioscorea), Andean potatoes, Bangladeshi cucurbit plants, bush meat, cherimoya fruit, curry leaves (murraya), dried orange peels, fresh eggs, giant African snail, impala skull cap, jackfruit seeds, June plum, kola nuts, mango, okra, passion fruit, pig nose, pig mouths, pork, raw poultry (chicken), South American pig head, South American tree tomatoes, South Asian lime infected with citrus canker, sugar cane (Poaceae), uncooked meats, unidentified sub tropical plant in soil.*"

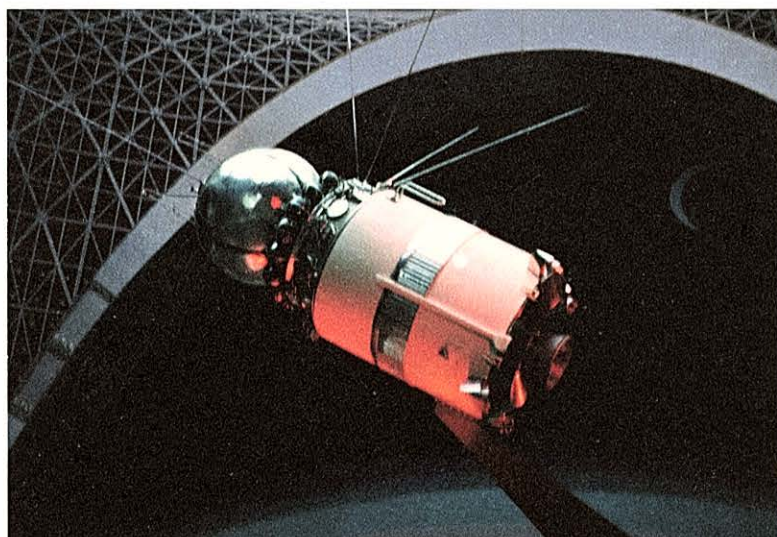
For the most part, however, her images easily hold their own, even when accompanied by the most astonishing information. The smoky, white-on-white portrait of the degree-zero cryogenic preservation pod in which the bodies of the mother and wife of cryonic pioneer Robert Ettinger lie frozen is beyond spooky, speaking so eloquently of our fear of death and our dreams of immortality that few words are necessary. The top-shot of a mass of infectious medical waste achieves the abstract beauty of a Jackson Pollock drip-painting, or, perhaps, a Schnabel smashed-crockery piece. There are images of deep humanity, such as the portrait of Don James, a terminal cancer patient, taken just after he received a prescription for a lethal dose of petrobarbital, for which he had successfully fought under Oregon's Death With Dignity act. There are mind-numbing grotesques, such as the picture of Pastor Jimmy Morrow the Serpent Handler of Newport, Tennessee holding a lethally poisonous Southern Copperhead snake just above a Biblical text instructing us to "Call His Name Jesus" – and there are mind-expanding epic images, such as a roseate portrait of a star-forming region, the Pacman Nebula, nine and a half thousand light years away. (That's slightly less than 57,000,000,000,000 miles, by my calculation: a long way to go for a good picture.) And in at least one instance there's a remarkable piece of "found" art. Who could have predicted that those ninety stainless steel capsules containing radioactive cesium and strontium submerged in a pool of water and giving off that blue radiation would so closely resemble, when photographed from above, the map of the United States of America? When a photographer comes up with an image as potently expressive as that, even a dedicated word-person such as myself is bound to concede that such a picture is worth at least a thousand words.

This book is an inventory of what lies deep within the borders of the United States at the foundation of a national culture. It anticipates the reconstruction of a confused moment in the midst of a country's burgeoning self-consciousness. In compiling *An American Index of the Hidden and Unfamiliar* photographer Taryn Simon assumes the role of a shrewd informant while invoking the spirit of a collector of curiosities, culling from the diverse domains of science, government, medicine, entertainment, nature, security and religion. One commonality persists in her chosen subjects: each remains, relatively unknown or out-of-view to a wider public audience. These are the hidden and unfamiliar. Yet Simon is quick to admit that her selection process is random and the 62 annotated photographs comprising the series are by no means a system of classification. This is not an archive, but a time capsule. And as such, *An American Index* documents one artist's journey, over a period of four years, to uncover and examine subjects integral to America's foundation, mythology, and daily functioning. Offering visions of the unseen, and explanations for the unexplained, Simon captures the strange magic locked beneath the surface of these unsettled times.

In the years leading up to *An American Index*, Simon's work focused on international regions in turmoil. Her personal projects in Lebanon and Israel and professional assignments in Gaza, Syria and Aceh have informed and influenced her photographic program, which has come to occupy a territory bridging the world of art and politics. Simon confronts this divide between politicization and aestheticization by casting a seductive spotlight on individuals and locations that traditionally might not receive such a carefully sculpted stage.

As a child Simon experienced another seminal period when she first saw far corners of the world in Kodachrome slides her father had shot and amassed during his work and travels as a young man. Simon's father documented Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev at the height of the Cold War. As an employee of the Department of State, stationed in Bangkok during the Vietnam War, he documented sites in Northeast Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. He later photographed extensively in Afghanistan, Iran, and Israel. These were sites unseen to most American eyes during a time when the United States was engaged in a program of cultural, political, and economic exportation, spearheaded by such government organizations as the United States Information Agency (1953-1999).

A desire to uncover unknowns, understand their purpose, and display their majesty motivates much of Simon's work. *An American Index* was inspired by a visit to Fidel Castro's Palace of the Revolution, the seat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and of the Council of State and Government, where Castro greets special guests. A photograph Simon took of the grand entrance hall, lavishly decorated with tropical plants and illuminated with gleaming strips of light, laid the groundwork for her ensuing project. It was a discerned movement away from an earlier body of work, *The Innocents*, which focused exclusively on portraiture of Americans wrongfully convicted of crimes they did not commit and subsequently exonerated due to DNA evidence. As a marker of a communist stronghold, her photograph of Castro's Palace captures the incongruous opulence of an immutable foreign leader. It is a window into a power structure that both intrigues and threatens a large global constituency, much like the



Richard Simon, Vostok 1 capsule, in which Yuri Gagarin orbited Earth as the first man in space, Moscow, 1965

photographs Simon's father procured during the Cold War and, in turn, those that comprise *An American Index*.

In the midst of a national identity crisis post 9/11, Simon quickly recognized that a more immediate and revelatory window to the unknown opened onto a critical moment in America's own history. Like many great American photographers before her, she turned her eye inward. There is more than a century's worth of photography's social realist history preceeding *An American Index*, from Jacob Riis's late nineteenth-century muckraking exposé of the impoverishment of Manhattan's lower east side in his acclaimed reform-inducing book *How the Other Half Lives*; to Lewis Hines's commitment to uncover child labor exploitation; to the government-supported Farm Security Administration's exhaustive documentation of poor, rural America. Though situated in the wake of these powerful reformist movements, Simon's project is not preeminently critical. Rather, there is a certain liberatory spirit to her work, which draws from other movements occurring throughout the history of American art, even those distanced from overarching political apparatuses. *An American Index* calls to mind the optimism rooted in the potential discovery of uncharted territories which has been so endemic to American art throughout its development, an ethos thrust to the fore with romanticized notions of the American landscape in nineteenth-century painting and complicated a century later by the indeterminacies, banalities, and strangeness of American culture exposed by flaneur photographers such as Diane Arbus, Walker Evans, and Robert Frank.

Simon's commitment to an aestheticized realism positions her closer to photographers like Frank or Evans, than it does to any romanticist tradition. Yet there is also something of the scientific realism of a nineteenth-century painter like Thomas Eakins coursing through the photographs of *An American Index*. Eakins's belief in the empirical, and later his reliance on photography as an aid to his precise renditions, made his view of the world one committed to a seductive, calculated beauty while nonetheless deeply entrenched in direct, hard facts. Simon's portraits of *The Innocents* align with Eakins's psychologically intimate figure studies, whereas the photographs of *An American Index* borrow more from the intense clinicism found in a painting like Eakins's *The Gross Clinic* (1875). A crisply focused portrait of a doctor presiding over a bloody bone operation on a young boy, it utilizes a tight pyramidal structure illuminated by a sharp shaft of sunlight overhead. The direct sense of measurement, light, and form evident in each of Simon's compositions, especially the pseudoscientific subjects like that of the Hymenoplasty, the Serpent Handler or the Cryopreservation Unit, recall a nineteenth-century view of the world with all its expanded possibilities.

Since the 1970s, skepticism about the political efficacy of imagery has questioned the ability of the documentary to be interventionist in the face of aestheticization. Contested by artist-critics Martha Rosler and Allan Sekula, objectivity was implicated on the grounds that it was morally and ethically questionable. As a way out of this irresolvable dilemma, photographers of this era integrated image and text into a conceptual-



Taryn Simon, *Interior of The Palace of the Revolution, Havana, Cuba, 2002*



Thomas Eakins, *The Gross Clinic, 1875*

ist, yet decisively socio-political context. The impact of this technique on art-making has been evident in Simon's practice since she inaugurated *The Innocents*, a project which directly responded to the photograph's potential to render an innocent man guilty; a number of *The Innocents* were wrongly accused due to erroneous photographic documentation supported by eye witnesses. Acknowledging the pitfalls of being seduced by imagery, or the risk in removing it from its relevant context, Simon is disciplined in her juxtaposition of image and text. She makes use of the annotated-photograph's capacity to engage and inform the public. Transforming that which is off-limits or under-the-radar into a visible and intelligible form, she confronts the divide between the privileged access of the few and the limited access of the public.

Sometimes Simon spends over a year researching each of these photographs and its accompanying text. Access takes time, effort, and commitment. Simon's application for admission often requires prolonged correspondence and screening before she is granted permission and, typically, that admission is subject to strict protocol. Her trip to Plum Island's Animal Disease Center required her to shower upon entering and exiting the facility and an earlier trip to the Avian Quarantine Facility delayed her entry onto Plum Island for two weeks due to fear of cross-contamination. When inside, Simon's tool is a large-format 4x5 camera, unless otherwise prohibited. Her lighting requirements make her equipment heavy and the shot she will take of her predetermined location is rarely decided upon before entering the site. David Levi-Strauss writes about photography: "To be compelling, there must be tension in the work; if everything has been decided

beforehand, there will be no tension and no compulsion to the work." The compulsion comes from an artist with a crisp artistic vision committed to the facts. The tension emerges from the high risk of failure. Sometimes, after months of negotiation, Simon admits to returning without a photograph that meets her artistic standards, yielding to the medium's preeminent principle of image above all else.

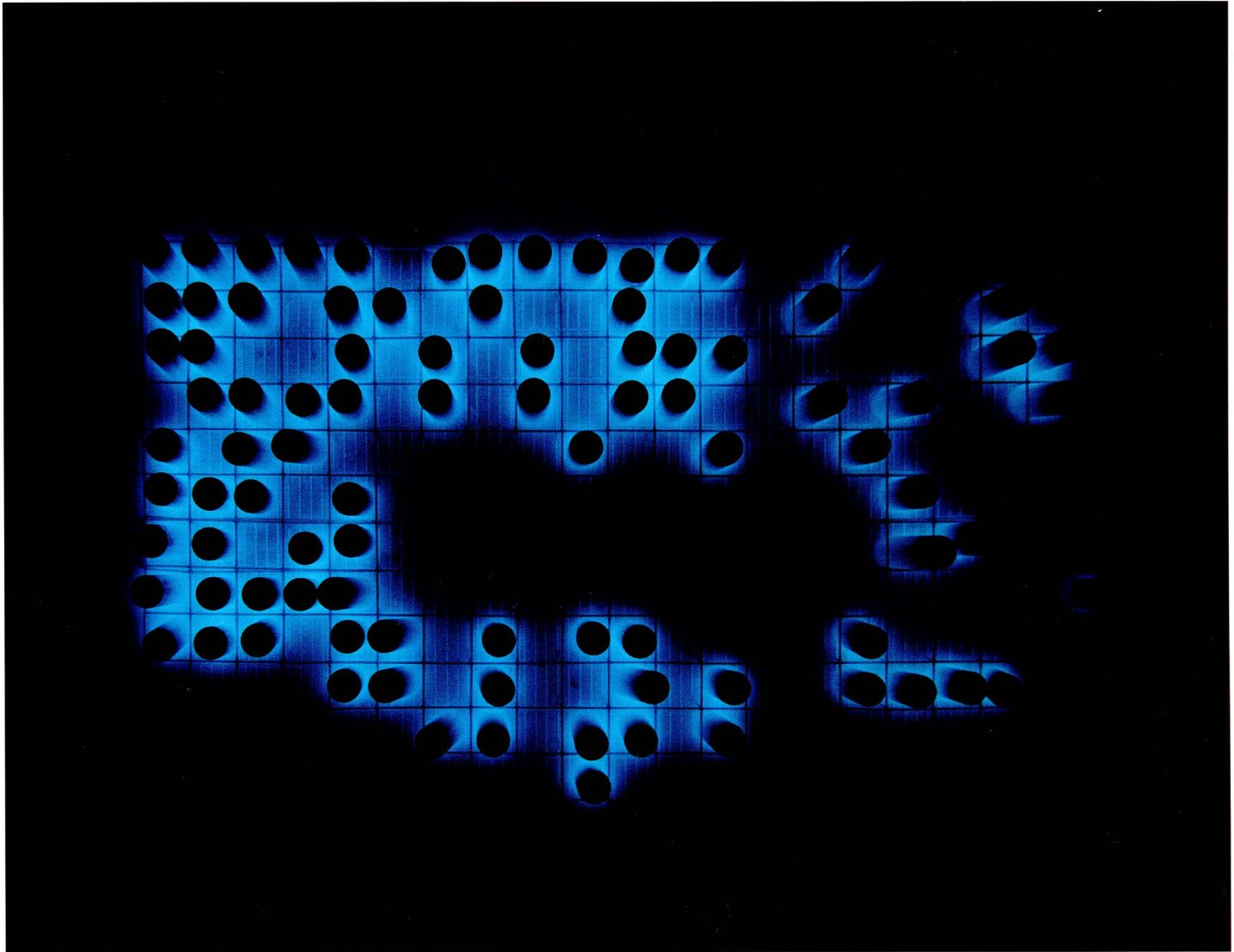
In Simon's photography, the American soil is wrapped up in a political, cultural, and economic quagmire, yet it never fails to offer unexpected splendors. As her photograph of a fireworks display informs us, this is where the largest American firework manufacturing firm tests their materials and works to develop beauty, precision and safety in pyrotechnic art. Yet even in a photograph so evocative of American patriotic celebration, there is something foreboding in its tone. The text continues, listing the explosive simulators Grucci develops and supplies for military training exercises. Here, Simon's project subverts, not fearful of turning down a road with gestures of the ominous, as if something from a David Lynch daydream. This unwavering sense of doom is the undercurrent of *An American Index*, made overt in a photograph like *Nuclear Waste Encapsulation and Storage Facility, Cherenkov Radiation*. The beautiful and eerie blue glow of the cesium chloride capsules submerged in neutralizing water is a quiet reminder of what lies volatile beneath the surface, just visible through the murk.

¹David Levi Strauss, "The Documentary Debate: Aesthetic or Anaesthetic? Or, What's So Funny About Peace, Love, Understanding, and Social Documentary Photography?" in *Between the Eyes: Essays on Photography and Politics* (New York: Aperture, 2003) p. 10.



Taryn Simon, Charles Irvin Fain, Scene of the crime, Snake River, Idaho. Served 18 years of a death sentence for Murder, Rape and Kidnapping, 2002

An American Index of the Hidden and Unfamiliar



Nuclear Waste Encapsulation and Storage Facility, Cherenkov Radiation
Hanford Site, U.S. Department of Energy
Southeastern Washington State

Submerged in a pool of water at Hanford Site are 1,936 stainless steel nuclear waste capsules containing cesium and strontium. Combined, they contain over 120 million curies of radioactivity. It is estimated to be the most curies under one roof in the United States. The blue glow is created by the Cherenkov Effect or Cherenkov radiation. The Cherenkov Effect describes the electromagnetic radiation emitted when a charged particle, giving off energy, moves faster than light through a transparent medium. The temperatures of the capsules are as high as 330 degrees Fahrenheit. The pool of water serves as a shield against radiation; a human standing one foot from an unshielded capsule would receive a lethal dose of radiation in less than ten seconds.

Hanford is a 586 square mile former plutonium production complex. It was built for the Manhattan Project, the U.S.-led World War II defense effort that developed the first nuclear weapons. Hanford plutonium was used in the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki in 1945. For decades afterwards Hanford manufactured nuclear materials for use in bombs. At Hanford there are more than 53 million gallons of radioactive and chemically hazardous liquid waste, 2,300 tons of spent nuclear fuel, nearly 18 metric tons of plutonium-bearing materials and about 80 square miles of contaminated groundwater. It is among the most contaminated sites in the United States.



Avian Quarantine Facility
The New York Animal Import Center
Newburgh, New York

*European Finches seized upon illegal importation into
the U.S. and African Gray Parrots in quarantine.*

All imported birds that are not of U.S. or Canadian origin must undergo a 30 day quarantine in a U.S. Department of Agriculture animal import quarantine facility. The quarantine is mandatory and at the owner's expense. Birds are immediately placed in incubators called isolettes that control the spread of disease and prevent cross-contamination by strategically placed High Efficiency Particulate Air Filters. Before each quarantined bird is cleared for release, it is tested for Avian Influenza and Exotic Newcastle Disease.

The New York Animal Import Center opened in 1980 at Stewart International Airport in Newburgh, New York. The Center is adjacent to one of the runways, providing for secure transfer of animals to the guarded facility. Each year they process upwards of 4,000 horses, 400 swine, 40 llamas, 50 zoo ruminants and 1,100 different species of birds. In order to maintain bio-security integrity, all employees must wear government issued clothing. Persons entering and leaving quarantine areas must wash their boots in a chemical footbath. Before entering or leaving the facility or traveling between some of the barns, employees must take showers. The World Health Organization maintains that an Avian Flu pandemic is inevitable.



Hymenoplasty
Cosmetic Surgery, P.A.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

The patient in this photograph is 21 years old. She is of Palestinian descent and living in the United States. In order to adhere to cultural and familial expectations regarding her virginity and marriage, she underwent hymenoplasty. Without it she feared she would be rejected by her future husband and bring shame upon her family. She flew in secret to Florida where the operation was performed by Dr. Bernard Stern, a plastic surgeon she located on the internet.

The purpose of hymenoplasty is to reconstruct a ruptured hymen, the membrane which partially covers the opening of the vagina. It is an outpatient procedure which takes approximately 30 minutes and can be done under local or intravenous anesthesia.

The hymen has not been proven to serve any biological function. Some girls are born with an imperforate hymen. Rupture most often occurs during first intercourse, but some girls tear their hymen during sports activities or as a result of injuries. The majority of the time there is a correlation between an intact hymen and a woman's virginity; many cultures view the tearing of the hymen as a critical symbol of that loss. While similar attempts to alter the hymen predate modern plastic surgery, hymenoplasty is now just one of several vaginal cosmetic surgeries that are growing in popularity worldwide. Dr. Stern charges \$3,500 for hymenoplasty. He also performs labiaplasty and vaginal rejuvenation.



Bureau of Engraving and Printing
U.S. Department of the Treasury
Washington, District of Columbia

Stacks of freshly printed, uncut \$100 and \$20 notes totaling over \$220,800,000.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) designs and manufactures American paper currency and security documents for other federal government agencies. The BEP also reimburses individuals and businesses for paper money that has been irreparably damaged; a service used most often by victims of flood, fire, or other natural disasters. Producing 35 million notes per day with a total value of approximately \$635 million, 45 percent of the notes printed are \$1 notes. Notes are printed on a cotton and linen rag paper. Each year, 95 percent of the notes printed is used to replace those already in circulation.

The U.S. government began printing paper money in 1861 to help protect against coin counterfeiting. Nicknamed greenbacks, these early bills were issued to finance the Civil War. Recent advancements in copying and printing technologies have raised the incidence of counterfeiting. Since 1996, the BEP has been adding security features to its paper money, constituting the first major production change since 1928. BEP enhances designs every seven to ten years. The illicit manufacture of U.S. currency, including the altering of genuine currency, is punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 and by imprisonment up to 15 years. Currently, the U.S. dollar is the most frequently used currency in the world. The \$100 note has been the largest denomination in circulation since 1969.



Playboy, Braille Edition
 Playboy Enterprises, Inc.
 New York, New York

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), a division of the U.S. Library of Congress, provides a free national library program of Braille and recorded materials for blind and physically handicapped persons. Magazines included in the NLS's programs are selected on the basis of demonstrated reader interest. This includes the publishing and distribution of a Braille edition of *Playboy*.

Approximately 10 million American adults read *Playboy* every month, with 3 million obtaining it through paid circulation. It has included articles by writers such as Norman Mailer, Vladimir Nabokov, Philip Roth, Joyce Carol Oates, and Kurt Vonnegut and conducted interviews with Salvador Dali, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Malcolm X.

In 1985, opposition to federal funding for *Playboy* in Braille led Congress to withhold the \$103,000 it cost to produce the NLS editions. *Playboy* in Braille was the only magazine targeted for elimination. Representative Vic Fazio of California, the American Council of the Blind, the Blinded Veterans Association, the American Library Association, and subscribers to NLS's *Playboy* in Braille filed a lawsuit in the Federal District Court, claiming that their First Amendment rights had been violated. The next year Federal District Judge Thomas F. Hogan ruled in their favor. The NLS publication and free distribution of *Playboy* in Braille continues, funded by Congress.



Neturei Karta, Orthodox Jews United Against Zionism
Monsey, New York

Spokesman Rabbi Yisroel David Weiss and Neturei Karta spiritual leader, Rabbi Moshe Dor Beck of Neturei Karta International, a group of Orthodox Jews opposed to Zionism and the establishment of the state of Israel.

According to Neturei Karta's interpretation of the Torah, the concept of a sovereign Jewish state is contrary to Jewish Law. Neturei Karta believers contend that the expulsion of the Jewish people from the land of Israel was divine punishment for their sins. They believe that redemption and the re-establishment of a Jewish state can only take place "by the Almighty Himself, without any human intervention, through the coming of the Messiah." They hold that Zionism transformed Jewish identity from its religious orientation to a nationalist political movement involving "land conquest and military prowess void of Godliness."

Officially founded in 1938 in Jerusalem, today there are several Neturei Karta establishments in Brooklyn and upstate New York. Neturei Karta members believe that "contemporary sovereignty over the Holy Land belongs to those who have lived there for centuries – the Palestinians." As part of their complete rejection of Zionism, adherents have traveled in support of the Palestinians, including meeting with leaders in Iran, Yemen, and Lebanon. Neturei Karta is Aramaic for Guardians of the City.

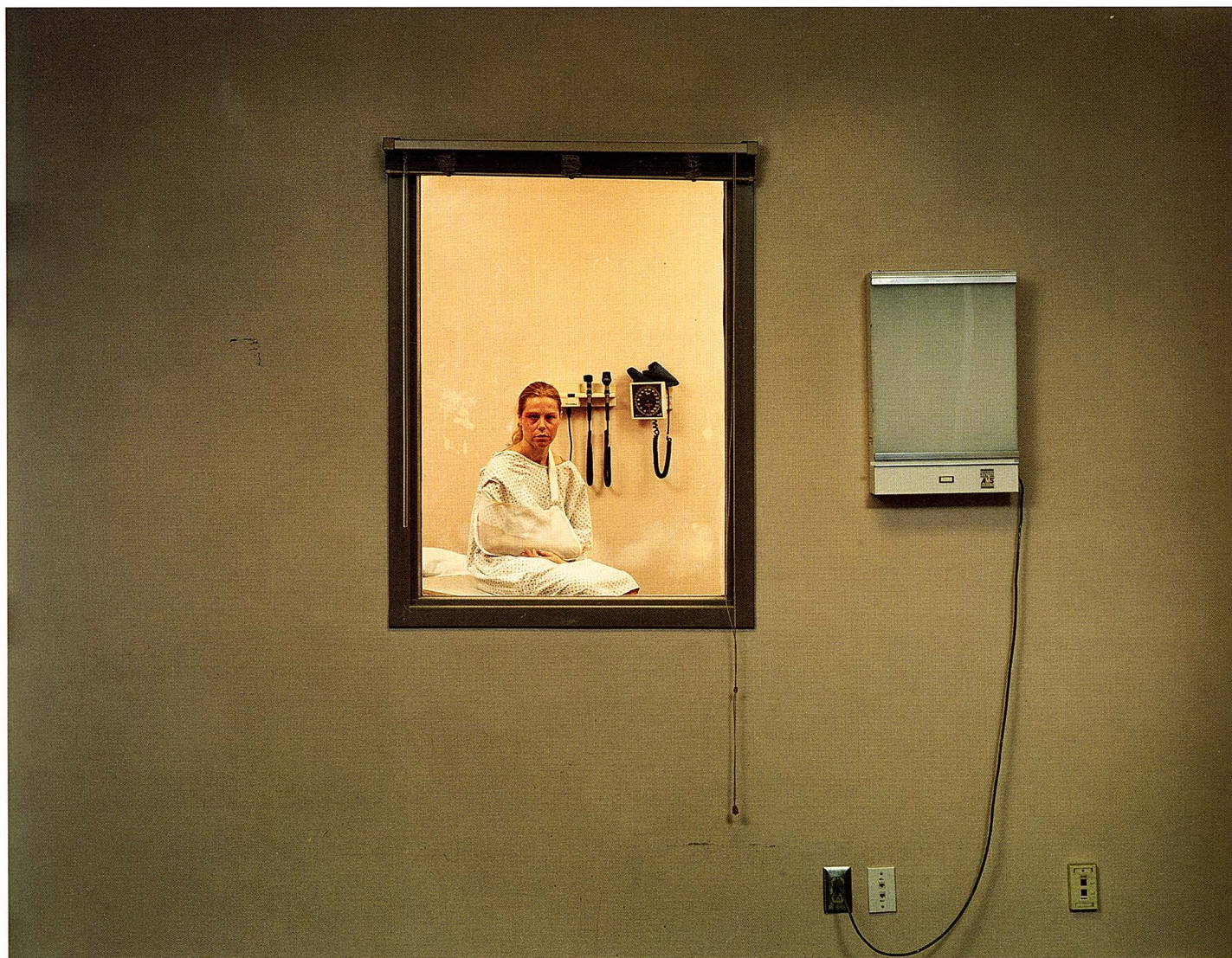


The Hoh Rain Forest, Understory and Forest Structure
Olympic National Park, Washington

Tangle of branches and mosses including: Sitka Spruce, Vine Maple, Bigleaf Maple, Western Hemlock and understory of Sword Fern.

The Hoh Rain Forest is the largest, intact, preserved coastal temperate rain forest in the world. It is considered to be the wettest spot in the continental U.S., receiving 140-167 inches (12 to 14 feet) of rain per year. Located within Olympic National Park, the Hoh is fully protected from commercial exploitation. Rain forest beyond the park's borders has been logged heavily over the past century.

The Olympic Peninsula was isolated from the mainland during the Ice Age. Plant and animal species subsequently evolved in the Hoh Rain Forest and the greater peninsula that do not exist anywhere else in the world. Species in the Hoh that are federally listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act include the Bald Eagle, Marbled Murrelet, Bull Trout and the Northern Spotted Owl. Rare and vulnerable moss and lichen species, specific to old-growth forest habitat, include: Goblin's Gold, Bent Kneed Four Tooth Moss, Arboreal Hairball and *Erioderma sorediatum*. Pacific Yew, specific to the region and once considered an insignificant tree, was recently discovered to harbor Taxol, a naturally occurring compound that is now being used to treat ovarian, breast, and lung cancer.



Standardized Patient, Actress Sharon Grambo
University of California Los Angeles Medical Center
Westwood, California

Sharon Grambo, playing the role of Rita Baron, is a professional actress hired by the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA. She is a Standardized Patient (SP). An SP is a person trained to simulate a real patient for the purpose of testing medical students, residents and experienced physicians on their diagnostic skills. The SP presents the history, personality, physical findings, emotional structure and response pattern of an actual patient at a particular point in time. The goal is for SP simulations to be so accurate that they cannot be detected by a skilled clinician.

In this particular case, Rita Baron describes headaches, a fracture of the right ulna, and a black eye resulting from a car accident two days prior. The medical student should eventually determine that the physical injuries Rita Baron describes are inconsistent with a car accident. She is actually a victim of domestic violence. Mock doctor-patient encounters allow medical students, to practice the taking of histories, physical examinations, and interpersonal communication. Standardized patients are also used to help residents practice challenging clinical scenarios. UCLA's pediatric medicine residents have used SPs to learn strategies for communicating to parents that their child has been diagnosed with a terminal illness.



NGC 281, The Pacman Nebula
Kitt Peak National Observatory
Tohono O'odham Reservation, Arizona

*NGC 281 is a star-forming nebula approximately 9,500 light-years away.
It was photographed through a telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory,
home of the world's largest collection of optical telescopes.*

Kitt Peak is a division of the National Optical Astronomy Observatory (NOAO). Securing viewing time is highly competitive. Astronomers must apply for viewing time and decisions are made through a peer review process. Once accepted, astronomers wait on a list for months, sometimes years, for access to the telescopes. Kitt Peak is considered the optimal viewing location in the U.S. for nighttime optical and infrared astronomy and daytime study of the Sun. It was established in 1958 after more than three years of scouting U.S. mountain ranges for these viewing conditions. The Kitt Peak observatory was built on the sovereign land of the Tohono O'odham Indian Nation. NOAO leases 200 acres from the Tohono O'odham for Kitt Peak and is permitted to stay as long as scientific research facilities are at the site.

Although catalogued as NGC 281, this nebula is widely referred to as the Pacman Nebula because it is thought to resemble the popular 1980s video game character, Pac-Man. This photograph was taken with the assistance of Kitt Peak lead observer, Adam Block.



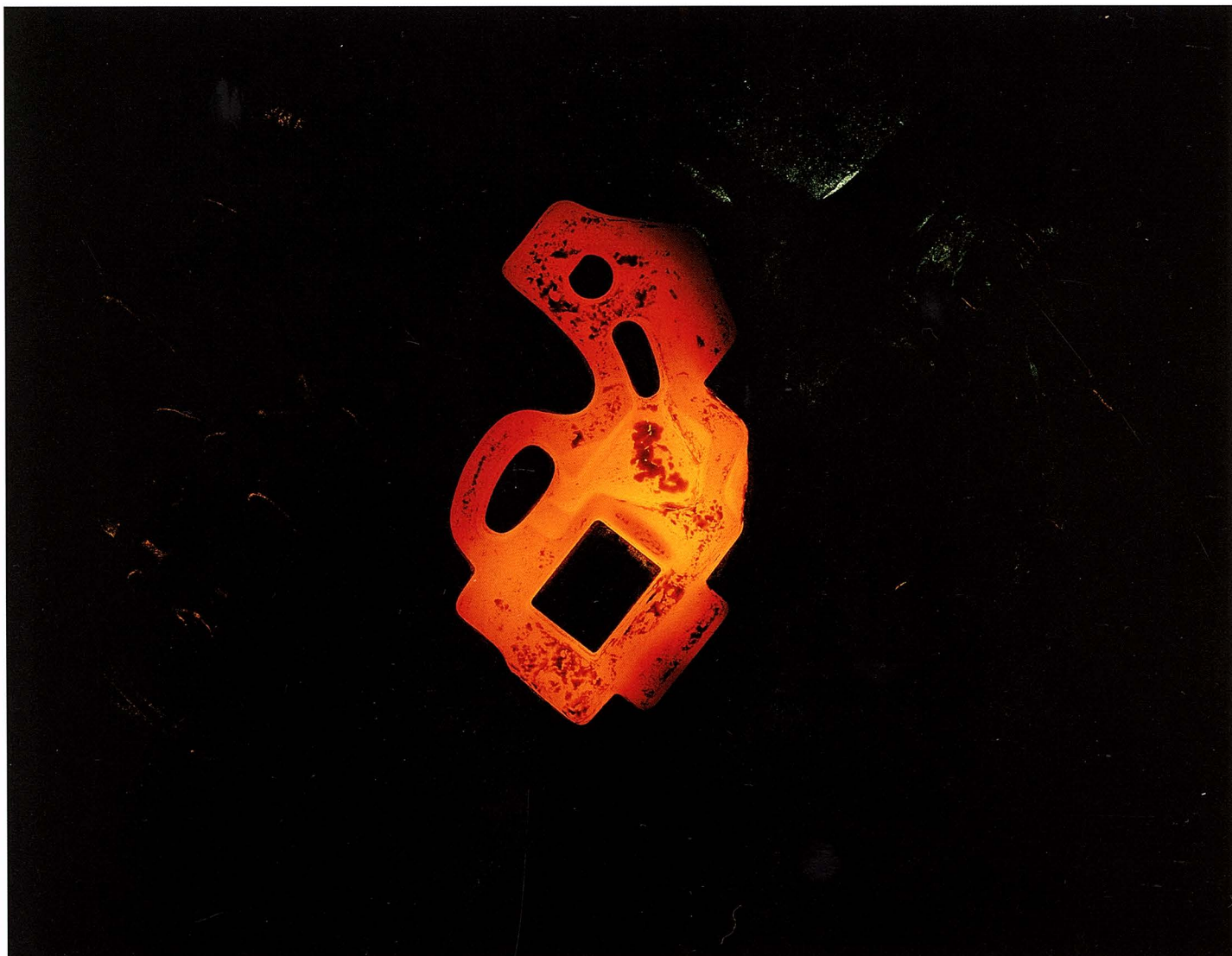
U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Detainees
United States-Mexico Border Control
West Desert Corridor, Arizona

(L to R)

*Leonardo Ramirez, age 20: first time crossing.
Doroteo Lara, age 24: third time crossing; first time caught.
Francisco Garcia, age 50: third time crossing; second time caught.
Marcial Lara, age 37: fourth time crossing; first time caught.*

Apprehended by U.S. Customs and Border Protection agents on foot patrol in the West Desert Corridor near Tucson, Arizona, the four men in the photograph were 45 miles from the Mexican border. They had been traveling on foot for four days and had between them two liters of water, three cans of tuna fish and \$140. Many individuals who cross the U.S.-Mexico border have done so multiple times. Two of these four men claimed to have homes, family and employment in the United States. All four plan to cross again after being processed through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's "voluntary return" program, which allows non-criminal illegal aliens to return to their host country without being prosecuted.

The border between the United States and Mexico is 1,952 miles long. It is the most frequently crossed international border in the world, both legally and illegally. The West Desert Corridor of the Sonora Desert, one of the largest and hottest deserts in North America, is widely known as the corridor of death. As a result of stronger border enforcement in urban and suburban areas, more illegal immigrants are attempting to cross remote and dangerous areas of the Corridor. From 1998-2006 more than 2,500 people died crossing from Mexico into the United States. In October, 2006 President George W. Bush signed a bill, The Secure Fence Act of 2006, authorizing the construction of a 700 mile long fence along the U.S. border with Mexico. This will cover 1/3 of the border.



Smith & Wesson .44 Magnum Revolver Frame
Smith & Wesson Headquarters
Springfield, Massachusetts

Following the hot forging and cutting stages of production, the frame of a revolver is transferred to the finishing department where it is de-burred, polished and blued. In the final assembly area, a barrel, cylinder and internal lock are hand fitted into the revolver.

Smith & Wesson is the leading manufacturer of handguns in the United States. The company works with law enforcement and government agencies including NYPD, Atlanta PD, Las Vegas Metro PD and the U.S. military, which recently purchased Smith & Wesson's Sigma series 9mm pistol for use in Afghanistan.

The Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution declares: "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed." The National Rifle Association Institute for Legislative Action currently estimates that there are well over 200 million privately owned firearms in the United States. Handguns account for upwards of 70 million of that number. The .44 Magnum was popularized by actor Clint Eastwood in the 1971 movie *Dirty Harry*.



Lone Star Sun Dance, Hanging from the Sacred Tree
Grace Sanctuary
Lampasas, Texas

The Sun Dance is a sacred Lakota ceremony. Versions of the dance have developed over several hundred years and have been practiced by many North American Native American nations. Lone Star Sun Dance rituals include dancing for four days (without food, drink or sleep), singing, drumming, sweat purification and experiencing visions. The central act of the Sun Dance represents individual sacrifice for the well-being of the tribe. Selected men are pierced by pegs in their chests and backs, attach themselves with ropes to the sacred cottonwood tree, and move forcefully until the skin rips.

Between the 1880s and 1930s, Native American religions were outlawed under federally mandated Civilization Regulations. Until 1978, when the Supreme Court passed the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, it was illegal to perform many rituals in the Sun Dance.

Michael Hull, leader of the Lone Star Sun Dance, claims to be the only white man to be confirmed as a Sundance Chief by both traditional Lakota elders and Leonard Crow Dog, a spiritual leader of the American Indian Movement. Hull has led dances in Texas since 1998. Participation in the Sun Dance by whites and other outsiders remains a controversial topic within Native American communities.



The Central Intelligence Agency Main Entrance Hall
CIA Original Headquarters Building
Langley, Virginia

The CIA Headquarters Building in Langley was designed in the mid-1950s by Harrison & Abramovitz, the same firm that contributed to the design of the United Nations building in New York. Inlaid in the floor of the main lobby of the Original Headquarters Building is the emblem which has been the Agency's since February 17, 1950. It is comprised of three representative parts: the American eagle, "representing strength and alertness", the shield, "the standard symbol for defense" and the 16-point compass star, "representing the convergence of world intelligence data at a central point".

The CIA assists the President and senior U.S. government officials in making strategic national security decisions. It gathers and analyzes intelligence and disseminates strategic information about the U.S. abroad. As part of its operations, the CIA conducts covert action to preempt threats and to achieve U.S. policy objectives. Debates about the CIA's scope and conduct are constant. Most recently, the CIA has been criticized for supplying faulty intelligence that helped legitimize the 2003 invasion of Iraq, operating secret prisons, and spying on American citizens in the United States.



The Central Intelligence Agency, Art
CIA Original Headquarters Building
Langley, Virginia

The Fine Arts Commission of the CIA is responsible for acquiring art to display in the Agency's buildings. Among the Commission's curated art are two pieces (pictured) by Thomas Downing, on long-term loan from the Vincent Melzac collection. Downing was a member of the Washington Color School, a group of post World War II painters whose influence helped to establish the city as a center for arts and culture. Vincent Melzac was a private collector of abstract art and the Administrative Director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington D.C.'s premiere art museum. Among Melzac's many contributions to the CIA is a bronze bust of President George H.W. Bush, sculpted by Marc Mellon, located in the Original Headquarters Building.

Since the founding of the CIA in 1947, the Agency has participated in both covert and public cultural diplomacy efforts throughout the world. It is speculated that some of the CIA's involvement in the arts was designed to counter Soviet Communism by helping to popularize what it considered pro-American thought and aesthetic sensibilities. One well documented example of their cultural involvement was the 1967 exposure of CIA funding, through the Congress for Cultural Freedom, of *Encounter Magazine*, a well respected outlet for U.S. and European intellectuals. The Congress for Cultural Freedom, established in 1950, sponsored numerous journals, conferences of western intellectuals, art exhibits and books. Such involvement in cultural diplomacy and CIA sponsorship has raised historical questions about certain art forms or styles that may have elicited the interest of the Agency, including abstract expressionism.

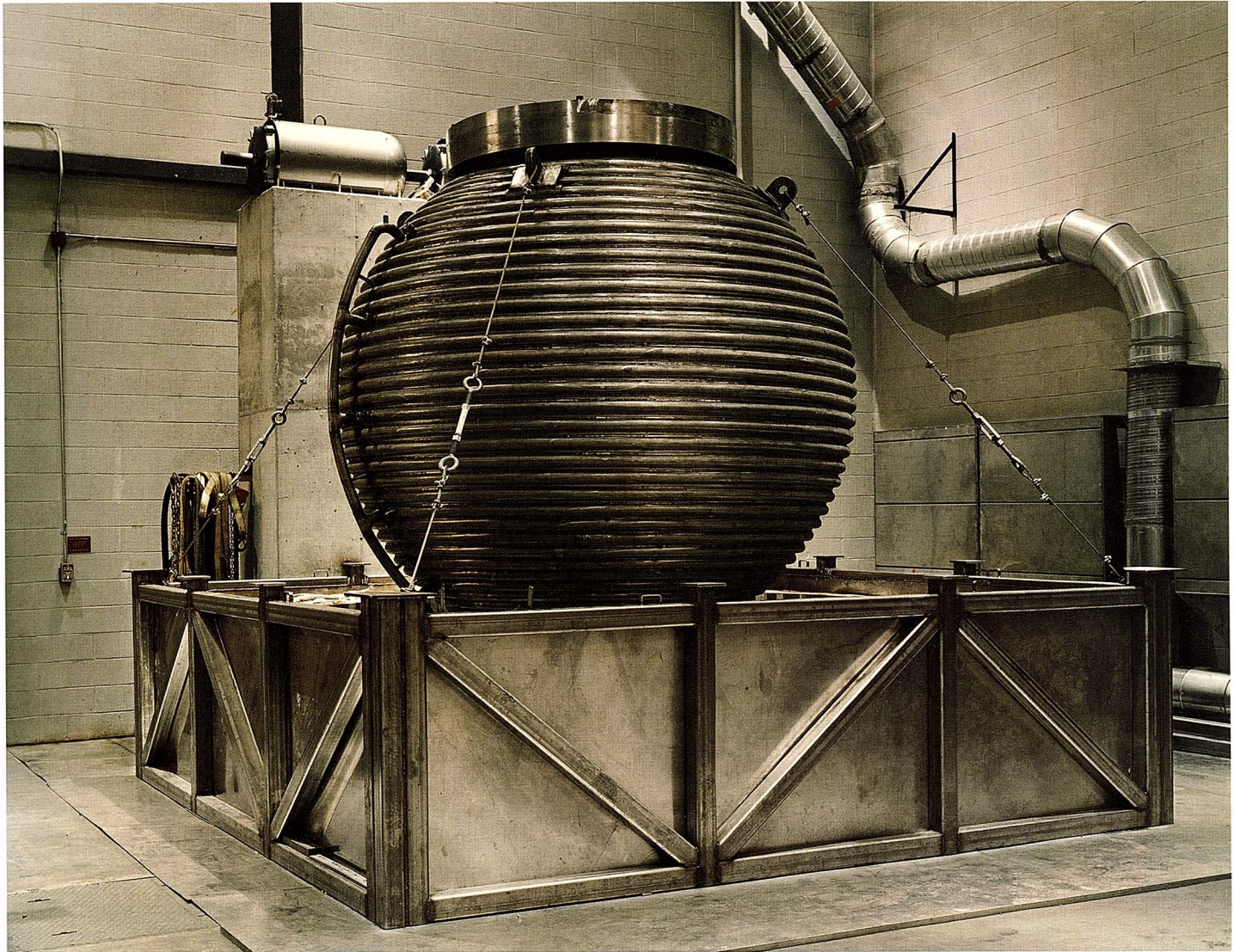


Serpent Handler
Edwina Church of God in Jesus Christ's Name
Newport, Tennessee

Pastor Jimmy Morrow, pictured in the middle of his sermon, is holding a venomous Southern Copperhead. He has been handling snakes for 35 years.

Serpent Handlers, a Christian group also known as Snake Handlers and the Signs Followers Movement, use venomous snakes as part of their worship. Worship also includes drinking poison, touching fire, laying hands on the sick, and speaking in tongues. Their practice is rooted in a literal reading of scripture. Most use the King James Version of the Bible, taking their guidance from several verses, one of which is: "And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues. They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover" (*Mark 16:17-18*).

Serpent handling developed in the early twentieth century in and around Appalachia, the mountainous region of the southeastern United States. Handling related bites have led to over 100 documented deaths as well as widespread physical deformities, such as atrophied hands and missing fingers. Worshippers believe that bites or poisoning occur when the handler has sinned, or lacks faith. Deaths from snakebites have led many states to ban the practice, often leading Serpent Handlers to worship in private homes or spaces in order to avoid obtaining permits or suffering criminal prosecution. Law enforcement officials rarely pursue handlers because they have found that arrests fail to deter the practice but instead their perception is that prosecution promotes the practitioners as martyrs.



Dynamo III, Studying Magnetic Fields and Impending Pole Reversal
University of Maryland, Nonlinear Dynamics Laboratory
College Park, Maryland

This is the largest model of Earth's core, consisting of a ten-foot-wide steel sphere filled with 14 tons of highly flammable liquid sodium representing Earth's molten iron outer core and a three-foot-wide copper ball representing Earth's solid inner core. Built by geophysicists, led by Dr. Daniel P. Lanthrop, it generates its own geodynamo, a self-starting, self-sustaining magnetic field.

Like the Sun and Jupiter, Earth is surrounded by a magnetic field that extends thousands of miles into space. This magnetosphere protects Earth and its atmosphere from ultraviolet radiation and highly charged, deadly particles. Earth's magnetic field makes a compass point towards the North Pole and guides animals on migration paths, thereby aiding reproduction and species' survival.

Scientists believe that several times in the past, Earth's magnetic field has weakened, nearly disappeared, and then reappeared with its poles reversed. On a compass North would read as South and South would read as North. The last pole reversal is thought to have occurred approximately 780,000 years ago.

There is consensus in scientific communities that Earth's magnetic field is decaying.

Beyond resulting in unpredictable natural phenomena, the weakening or loss of Earth's shielding magnetic field poses threats to electric-power grids, satellites, radio communication, and global-positioning systems.



Akal Security
Company Headquarters, Sikh Dharma Community
Española, New Mexico

Daya Singh Khalsa, co-founder of Akal Security, stands in front of a mural depicting a celebratory religious procession, painted by members of the local Sikh Dharma community.

Akal, one of the largest security companies in the U.S., provides security for private and government sites. The company is managed by members of the Sikh Dharma religious community, which identifies self-defense and the protection of the defenseless as duties of the highest honor.

The federal government is Akal's chief client, with contracts totaling over \$1 billion. The company is the primary provider of guards to U.S. federal courthouses and has contracts with the Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Protective Services and the U.S. Army.

The U.S.-based Sikh Dharma community was founded in 1971 by the late Indian-born Sikh spiritual leader and Kundilini Yoga master, Yogi Bhaajan. The community consists primarily of American-born converts. Yogi Bhaajan advised disciples to build profitable companies that reflect Sikh spiritual goals. In addition to Akal, members of the Sikh Dharma community also manage diverse enterprises involving health foods (Yogi Tea, Golden Temple Cereals and Peace Cereals), technology consulting (Khalsa Consulting) and yoga centers (Yoga West).



Prisoner of War Interrogation Resistance Program
Team Delta
Near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Team Delta is a private organization run by former U.S. military personnel trained in military intelligence and special operations. Its programs simulate real military interrogation techniques, resistance techniques, leadership training, and battle tactics for corporate and civilian clients. Team Delta's three-day Prisoner of War Interrogation Resistance Program costs \$1,395. This role-play involves scenarios in which participants become prisoners of a U.S. enemy state or group that does not observe the rules outlined by the Geneva Convention. Team Delta's cadre can operate as an Eastern European military unit, Middle Eastern kidnappers, a private, U.S. based, extremist militia or a South American drug cartel. At the start of the program, participants are issued secret mission orders; it is Team Delta's goal to extract them.

During the interrogation program, participants are pushed to and beyond their limits for physical and emotional stress. Food and sleep are only earned through cooperation with their interrogators. The Team Delta experience is modeled on SERE (Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape), an intensive U.S. military training program which provides service members experience and training in the U.S. Military Code of Conduct, survival skills, and strategies to evade and cope with being taken prisoner.



Avalanche Control, Hand-thrown Explosive Charge
Spaulding Bowl
Copper Mountain, Colorado

The purpose of this explosion is to induce an avalanche. Part of a pre-emptive avalanche control plan, the detonation prevents fatalities and property damage by limiting spontaneous avalanches. Colorado has more avalanches and avalanche fatalities than any other state in the United States. Approximately 2,300 avalanches are reported to the Avalanche Center in an average Colorado winter.

When the U.S. Forest Service opened National Forests to winter mountain sports and recreation in 1938, they began using dynamite and military artillery (the French Howitzer) to initiate controlled avalanches. As the military focuses on the development of more advanced munitions they have stopped production of the traditional artillery supplies used in avalanche control. Modern alternatives rely on safer, less powerful equipment with range limitations. Despite its danger, artillery remains the most accurate and effective solution to avalanche control. New control methods, including warheads that would not produce shrapnel, are currently being explored.



White Tiger (Kenny), Selective Inbreeding
Turpentine Creek Wildlife Refuge and Foundation
Eureka Springs, Arkansas

Kenny was born to a breeder in Bentonville, Arkansas on February 3, 1999. As a result of inbreeding, Kenny has mental retardation and significant physical limitations. Due to his deep-set nose, he has difficulty breathing and closing his jaw, his teeth are severely malformed and he limps from abnormal bone structure in his forearms.

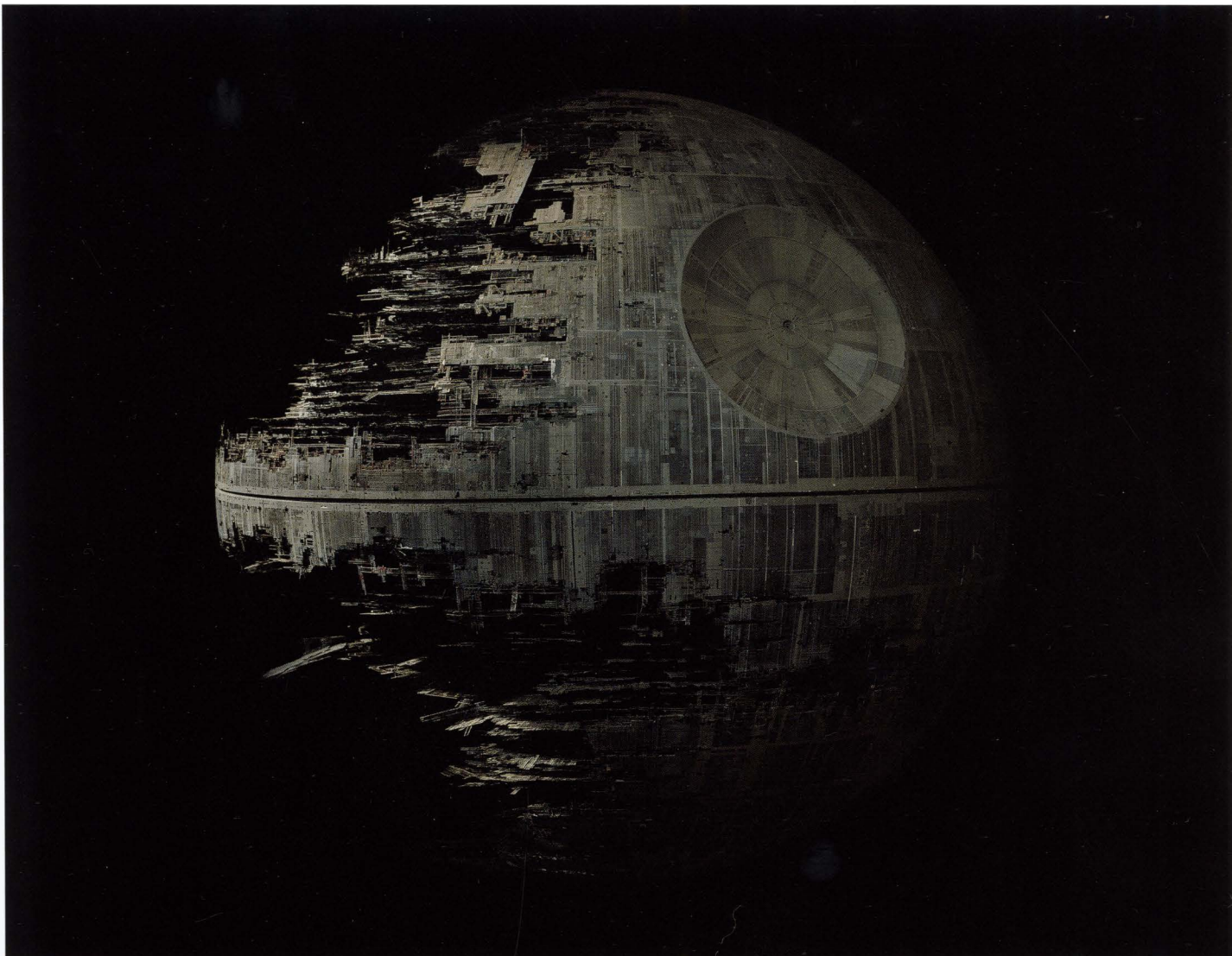
White tigers are extremely rare in their natural habitats in Asia. In the U.S., all living white tigers are the result of selective inbreeding in captivity to artificially create the genetic conditions that lead to white fur, ice-blue eyes and a pink nose. Currently, inbreeding such as father to daughter, brother to sister, mother to son has become commonplace. It produces a white cub less than 25% of the time, with only approximately 3% of those considered "quality." The three other tigers in Kenny's litter are not considered to be quality white tigers as they are yellow coated, cross-eyed, and knock-kneed.

Conservation experts challenge the perception that white tigers are a rare and endangered species. Instead, they state that zoos, breeders, and entertainment acts have over-bred white tigers for financial gain, citing instances where private breeders and zoos have sold "quality" white tigers for over \$60,000. The grave health consequences of inbreeding and over-breeding have led to abortions, stillbirths and a high mortality rate among infants. The Species Survival Plan has condemned the practice. In recent years there has been a significant drop in their market value.



Lucasfilm Archives, Props and Set Pieces
 Skywalker Ranch
 Marin County, California

Protocol Droid RA-7
Luke Skywalker X-wing fighter pilot jumpsuit
Boba Fett
EV-9D9
Indiana Jones' hat and whip
Mannequins in Queen Amidala costumes
Isbi Tib bead
Teebo bead
Wampa bead
Ark of the Covenant
Death Star II Model
Chewbacca bead
Top of the crate that held the Ark of the Covenant
C-3PO
R2-D2
Salacious Crumb
Power Drum played by Umphress-Stay & Ak-Rey in Jabba's palace



Lucasfilm Archives, Death Star II
Skywalker Ranch
Marin County, California

Lucasfilm Archives was built in 1991 to preserve the artifacts used in the making of writer, director and producer George Lucas's films. The collection, housed at Skywalker Ranch, includes props, costumes and set pieces from some of the highest grossing films in the history of cinema, including the *Star Wars* and *Indiana Jones* franchises. 95 percent of Skywalker Ranch is subject to a deed of gift to Marin Agricultural Land Trust and dedicated to open space.

In *Star Wars: Episode VI Return of the Jedi*, Death Star II is seen as a mirror image (flipped). Here it is pictured in its true orientation. Death Star II measures 51 x 27 x 51 in. and has a painted acrylic façade with photo-etched brass detailing. Within the context of the films, Death Star II is a deep space battle station used by the Galactic Empire measuring 160 kilometers in diameter, outfitted with turbolasers, tractor beams and a superlaser which has the ability to annihilate planets and civilizations. The original Death Star was destroyed by Luke Skywalker in *Star Wars: Episode IV A New Hope*. Despite vastly improved shielding and targeting systems, the second Death Star was also destroyed, by Lando Calrissian and his co-pilot.



Eminent Domain for Urban Revitalization
LaRosa Residence
Long Branch, New Jersey

Rose LaRosa, 81 is a member of the New Jersey Marine Terrace, Ocean Terrace, Seaview Avenue Alliance (MTOTSA), a neighborhood group of 24 home-owner activists trying to protect their homes from seizure under eminent domain proceedings.

Historically, eminent domain has been understood as the power of government to seize private property from its owner in order to build necessary public works, such as highways. However, in June 2005, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, in *Kelo v. New London*, that property owners can be forced by local government to sell their homes if private economic development could better serve the public good. Since then, developers have increasingly threatened the use of eminent domain legislation in the name of community revitalization projects. MTOTSA is currently fighting plans that would demolish its members' beachfront homes allowing for the development of a condominium complex.

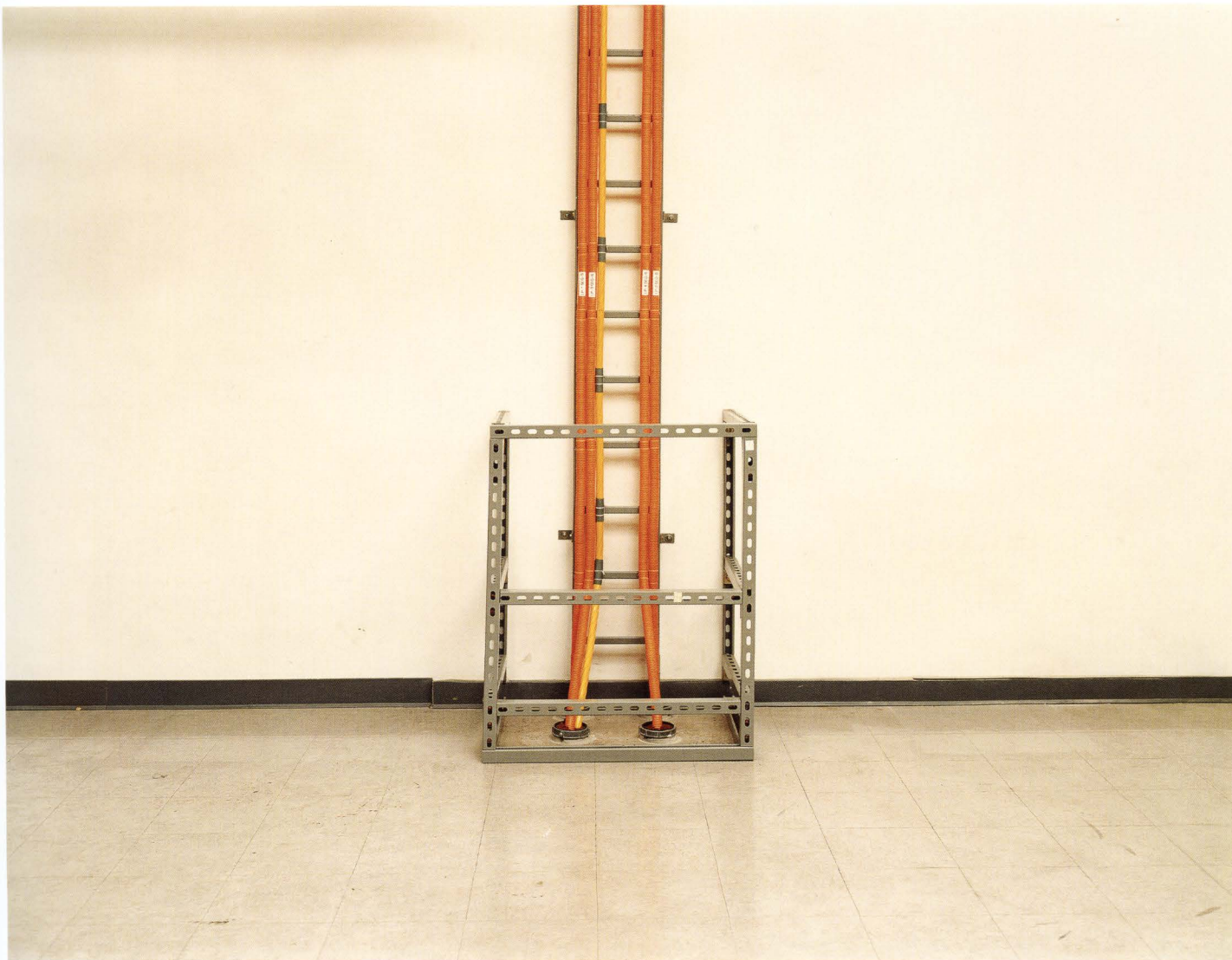
LaRosa's family purchased this property in 1943. The town offered to purchase the home for \$625,000. She declined.



Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory
The Roundhouse
Vero Beach, Florida

Dr. Jonathan Day inserts his arm into a mosquito filled box. He is testing the efficacy of new repellents. Dr. Day is a mosquito expert whose specialty involves anticipating human epidemics of mosquito-borne illness and locating areas of the U.S. which are at-risk. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recorded 20,607 cases of West Nile Virus in 2006 and 816 deaths from 1999 to 2006. In 1956, the Florida Legislature established the Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory (FMEL) for research on mosquito biology and control methodology. The Legislature was motivated by the effects of insect transmitted diseases on Florida's citizens and its multi-million dollar tourist industry. Part of its mandate ensured that FMEL's research and training extends internationally.

FMEL is now one of the world's largest research institutions devoted to research on the medical consequence to public health of biting insects. Their primary focus is the study of mosquito transmitted diseases, including West Nile virus, Eastern equine encephalitis, St. Louis encephalitis, and malaria. FMEL is strategically located along the Indian River Lagoon on Florida's sub-tropical east coast. Bordered by salt marsh, it consists of buildings that are integrated into 38 acres of oak palm and scrub oak pine forest. The Roundhouse, seen here, is a screened pavilion used to accommodate large-scale mosquito experiments.



Transatlantic Sub-marine Cables Reaching Land
VSNL International
Avon, New Jersey

These VSNL sub-marine telecommunications cables extend 8,037.4 miles across the Atlantic Ocean. Capable of transmitting over 60 million simultaneous voice conversations, these underwater fiber-optic cables stretch from Saunton Sands in the United Kingdom to the coast of New Jersey. The cables run below ground and emerge directly into the VSNL International headquarters, where signals are amplified and split into distinctive wavelengths enabling transatlantic phone calls and internet transmissions.

Underwater fiber-optic cables are laid along the ocean's floor by specially designed ships. Cables are buried as they approach shore and armored to protect against undersea landslides, marine life (sharks, in particular) and fishing equipment. Fishermen are advised of cable locations as hooking one can interfere with international communication services as well as sink a boat.

VSNL operates one of 14 sub-marine cable systems connected to the continental United States. Exchanges originating in the U.S. are combined and enhanced before broadcast and transmission across the Atlantic. As of 2005, sub-marine cables link all the world's continents except Antarctica.



NASA, The Beach House
John F. Kennedy Space Center
Cape Canaveral, Florida

American astronauts have traditionally spent their last, pre-departure moments with family and loved ones at the NASA Beach House which is situated within the Kennedy Space Center on a secluded section of Neptune Beach. The Beach House is intended to offer a last break from an astronaut's rigorous schedule prior to liftoff.

Built in 1962 and purchased by NASA in 1963 for \$31,500, the Beach House was originally called the Astronaut Training and Rehabilitation Building. Its official current title is the Kennedy Space Center Conference Center. The house is located between the launch pads for the Air Force's newest rockets, Atlas 5 and Delta 4. The Atlas Pad, Launch Complex 41 can be seen in the background. Pluto-bound New Horizons launched from this pad.

Every astronaut since the beginning of the Shuttle Program has visited the Beach House prior to launch. All guests must pass a primary contact physical by a NASA Flight Surgeon prior to entering and socializing with the departing shuttle crew, who are kept in quarantine leading up to the launch. Customarily, the Beach House pre-launch meal is a barbecue or picnic.



Perfusing Room
Cryonics Institute
Clinton Township, Michigan

Ben Best, President and CEO of the Cryonics Institute.

This room was formerly used for perfusing Institute patients (replacing their blood with anti-freeze solution). Since 2003 when Michigan declared the Cryonics Institute a cemetery and subject to cemetery regulations, Institute employees must perfuse their legally dead members at a separate funeral home facility. The room is now being used for stock supply, including portable ice baths, a heart and lung machine and ice for initial patient cooling.



Cryopreservation Unit
Cryonics Institute
Clinton Township, Michigan

This cryopreservation unit holds the bodies of Rhea and Elaine Ettinger, the mother and wife of cryonics pioneer, Robert Ettinger. Robert, the author of The Prospect of Immortality and Man into Superman is still alive.

The Cryonics Institute is a non-profit, member-run corporation which offers cryostasis (freezing) services to individuals and pets upon death. Cryostasis is practiced with the hope that lives will ultimately be extended through future developments in science, technology, and medicine. When, and if, these developments occur, members hope to be awakened to an extended life in good health and free from disease or the aging process. Cryostasis must begin immediately upon legal death. A person or pet is infused with ice-preventive substances and quickly cooled to a temperature where physical decay virtually stops. They can be kept in this state indefinitely. For an additional cost, Cryonics Institute personnel will wait out the last hours of an individual's terminal illness and immediately begin cooling and cardiopulmonary support upon death in order to limit brain damage.

At present, the Cryonics Institute cryopreserves 74 legally dead human patients and 44 legally dead pets. It charges \$28,000 for the process if it is planned well in advance of legal death and \$35,000 on shorter notice. The cost has not increased since 1976 when the Cryonics Institute was established. The Institute is licensed as a cemetery in the state of Michigan.



Hibernating Black Bear and Cubs
Bear Den
Monogahela National Forest, West Virginia

The bears in the photograph are part of the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources Black Bear Research and Monitoring Project. Researchers monitor the health and development of mothers (sows) and cubs through their hibernation from approximately mid December to early April. Sows both give birth to the cubs and nurse them while in their winter dens.

The American black bear, *Ursus americanus*, inhabits wooded and mountainous areas throughout much of North America. What constitutes hibernation is a contested issue among scientist and bear biologists. During hibernation a black bear's body temperature decreases from approximately 104 to 94 degrees Fahrenheit and its metabolism is greatly reduced. Black bears sleep for months without eating, drinking, exercising, or passing wastes.

Although the dens that black bears prepare for hibernation are often as cold as outside temperatures, their insulative fur and reduced blood circulation enable them to maintain a healthy body temperature and brain function. In preparation for months of inactivity black bears put on as much as 30 pounds per week by eating nuts, berries and other foods. The length and timing of the hibernation relates to food availability and regional weather patterns. Hibernation can last over seven months in the northern parts of the black bear range, where food may be available for only four months each year.



Live HIV, HIV Research Laboratory
Harvard Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts

This flask contains Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that is infecting human peripheral blood mononuclear cells and replicating. It will be used to study the neutralizing potential of antibodies against HIV, from individuals infected with the virus and from participants in vaccine studies. The HIV Vaccine Trials Network was formed when the federal government reorganized its HIV vaccine research program in 1999. It is a division of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Sera, the part of human blood which contains antibodies, taken from individuals participating in HIV vaccine trials, will be exposed to the live virus to see if a neutralizing effect occurs. HIV vaccine trials are administered to paid volunteers to determine whether drug reactions and efficacy differ from previous results found in animal trials. This flask is maintained in a biosafety level 2 plus lab which requires, among other things, controlled access, decontamination of all waste, decontamination of lab clothing before laundering and that air must be exhausted, not recirculated.

There are no documented cases of anyone infected with HIV developing sterilizing immunity. More than 42 million people worldwide are infected with HIV. At the current rate of infection, experts predict that 90 million people will be HIV carriers by 2010. A new infection occurs approximately every ten seconds.



Imperial Office of the World Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
Sharpsburg, Maryland

*(L. to R) Youth Director, recruiter and Kleagle (age 18); Klansman (age 19);
David De Hart, Imperial Knighthawk; and the Reverend Gordon Young,
Imperial Wizard preparing to visit the local mall to pass out flyers.*

The World Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) is a Maryland based, self-proclaimed, neo-Nazi organization committed to recruiting youths to further the KKK movement. They advocate *10 Steps to a Better America* which are: 1. Stop Immigration 2. End Free Trade 3. End White Discrimination 4. Stop Interracial Marriage 5. Stop Foreign Aid 6. Stop Homosexuality 7. Stronger Law & Order 8. Support Small Business 9. Defend Gun Rights 10. Live by the 14 Words: "We must secure the existence of our race and a future for our white children." Their motto is, "Be a man, join the Klan."

The original KKK was founded by veterans of the Confederate Army in an effort to thwart Reconstruction efforts. Membership suffered in 1871 with Congress' adoption of the Ku Klux Klan Act, making it legal to prosecute practitioners. In 1915 what is known as the second KKK formed. In addition to cross burnings and lynchings to terrorize and fatally torture African Americans, it preached anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, and nativism. In 2006 the World Knights targeted the sites of Civil War battlefields for many of their rallies, claiming them as sites where "our white forefathers bled and died for our white freedom and white rights." These included Antietam National Battlefield, Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg National Military Park. At the latter, Reverend Gordon Young called for the immediate removal of U.S. troops from Iraq in order to better fight illegal immigration at the Mexican border. Public permits are granted to the KKK under the group's First Amendment rights to free speech.



U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Contraband Room
John F. Kennedy International Airport
Queens, New York

African cane rats infested with maggots, African yams (dioscorea), Andean potatoes, Bangladeshi cucurbit plants, bush meat, cherimoya fruit, curry leaves (murraya), dried orange peels, fresh eggs, giant African snail, impala skull cap, jackfruit seeds, June plum, kola nuts, mango, okra, passion fruit, pig nose, pig mouths, pork, raw poultry (chicken), South American pig head, South American tree tomatoes, South Asian lime infected with citrus canker, sugar cane (poaceae), uncooked meats, unidentified sub tropical plant in soil.

All items in the photograph were seized from the baggage of passengers arriving in the U.S. at JFK Terminal 4 from abroad over a 48-hour period. JFK handles the highest number of international arrivals into the nation's airports and processes more international passengers than any other airport in the United States.

Prohibited agricultural items can harbor foreign animal and plant pests and diseases that could damage U.S. crops, livestock, pets, the environment and the economy. Before entering the country, passengers are required to declare fruits, vegetables, plants, seeds, meats, birds, or animal products that they may be carrying. The CBP agriculture specialists determine if items meet U.S. entry requirements. The U.S. requires permits for animals and plants in order to safeguard against highly infectious diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease and avian influenza. All seized items are identified, dissected, and then either ground up or incinerated.



Great White Shark in Captivity
Million-gallon Outer Bay, Monterey Bay Aquarium
Monterey, California

In 2004 the Monterey Bay Aquarium (MBA) became the first aquarium in the world to place a Great White shark in long-term captivity. It was held there for 198 days. In that time it grew from 5 feet and 62 pounds to 6.375 feet and 162 pounds. It developed visible nose injuries from bumping into the glass walls of the Outer Bay and killed two other sharks.

As part of its White Shark Research Project, scientists brought the Great White into the MBA after it was caught in a nearby fishing net. Such accidental captures in commercial nets are known as by-catches. By-catches and the lucrative poaching market have devastated the Great White population. In 2004, the World Wildlife Fund placed Great Whites on the WWF 10 Most Wanted list, a list of the world's most sought after species for marketable souvenirs and food.

The MBA Great White shark was fitted with a 30 day electronic tag and released. The externally attached tag was equipped with a tiny computer that pops free at a predetermined time and, when it surfaces, transmits collected data back to the laboratory via satellite. Data collected from the MBA's tag showed that in the 30 day tracking period, the Great White traveled more than 100 miles offshore and dove more than 800 feet. The goal of the MBA's White Shark Research Program is to better protect Great White sharks by gaining insight into their biology, behavior, and involvement in the marine ecosystem.



Girl Scouts Beyond Bars
Troops 7140 and 7856
Baltimore, Maryland

Girl Scouts Beyond Bars, an inmate mother-daughter visitation program, facilitates contact between incarcerated mothers (or fathers by waiver) and their daughters. To participate, incarcerated mothers must join the Girl Scouts and commit to meetings with their daughters on the first and third Saturday of each month at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women or the Baltimore Pre-Release Unit for Women.

Three-quarters of incarcerated women in the U.S. have at least two children. Most of these women were their child's primary care-giver prior to incarceration. Approximately one-third of incarcerated women are convicted on charges of non-violent drug related offenses. Most of the mothers of Troops 7140 and 7856 are serving time for drug related offenses.

The Girl Scouts of Central Maryland's Beyond Bars Program, the first of its kind, began in 1992 as a partnership between the National Institute of Justice and the Girl Scouts of Central Maryland. It now has 45 daughter members, ages 5 to 17. Nationally, 28 other chapters have formed in 22 states, serving over 500 daughters. Parents convicted of child or sexual abuse are banned from participation in the program.



Infectious Medical Waste Treatment Center
Sanitec Industries Inc.
Sun Valley, California

*Shredded, microwaved, disinfected medical waste awaits transfer from
Sanitec Industries Inc. to the Simi Valley Landfill.*

The U.S. produces between 600,000 and one million tons of medical waste each year. 15 percent of this waste poses a potentially hazardous threat to the public. To guard against the spread of infectious disease and to limit waste, hospitals and clinics incinerate several tons of infectious waste annually. The incineration process emits dioxin, an extremely hazardous carcinogen, as well as many other toxic air pollutants including mercury, cadmium and lead. The Clean Air Act of 1990 established baseline emission guidelines to reduce air pollutants, but left it up to individual states to carry out regulatory action.

Alternative waste treatment technologies that do not involve incineration minimize environmental harm. Sanitec's microwave disinfection system shreds and sanitizes infectious medical waste, thereby destroying pathogens and reducing the waste's volume by 80 percent. To date, they have processed over 300 million pounds of infectious medical waste. Workers who handle medical waste at clinics, hospitals, and medical waste management facilities are at a much greater risk of infection. Sanitec employees receive vaccinations against Hepatitis B and Tetanus and are periodically tested for Tuberculosis. When a needle prick occurs while employees are handling the waste, a post exposure emergency control plan goes into effect. The average wage for medical waste technicians is \$12 per hour.

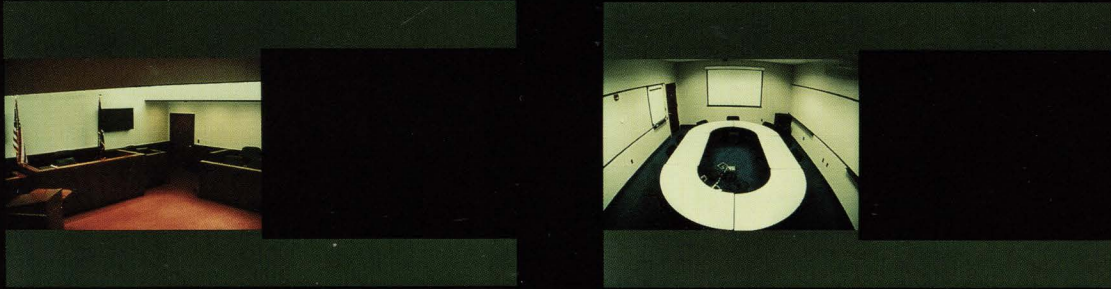


Field Burning
Doerfler Farms
Sublimity, Oregon

Doerfler Farms, a grass seed producer in the Willamette Valley, clears its fields by burning them, a controversial crop clearing practice.

Many farmers burn off plant material remaining on their fields after harvest. The practice removes crop residue, makes seeding easier, and reduces the use of chemicals by warding off disease, insects and weeds. It also reduces the need for tilling, making soil less likely to erode. Scientific studies and class action federal lawsuits have highlighted the potential health and environmental effects of field burning. The primary concern is residents' exposure to hazardous smoke. Dense smoke, which impairs visibility, has also been linked to fatal driving accidents.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture regulates burning: its Smoke Management Program seeks to protect residents from the harmful effects of smoke while maintaining the profit margin of the growers. Grass seeding is an estimated \$375 million a year industry. Oregon grass seeds are distributed to all U.S. states and 60 foreign countries. Doerfler Farms is one of the largest grass-seed farms in the world, cultivating over 20,000 acres of land. The Oregon Legislature limits burning in the Willamette Valley to 40,000 acres per year.



Live Feed of Mock Trial Presentation and Jury Deliberations
DOAR Litigation Consulting
New York, New York

Jury simulations at DOAR are recorded using Pelco closed-circuit TV cameras. Through playback and repeat analysis, information is collected to aid lawyers in identifying ideal jurors, determining and refining the trial theory, and gaining valuable insight into how jurors will react during trial. According to DOAR and its partners, "nearly two-thirds of New York's prominent law firms are clients of DOAR."



Jury Simulation, Deliberation Room with Two-Way Mirror
DOAR Litigation Consulting
Lynbrook, New York

Director of Jury Consultation, David Klein, and Vice President of Jury Consulting, James Dobson, monitor and analyze mock trial proceedings and jury deliberations in order to assist their clients in developing effective trial strategies.

Mock juries are an important part of litigation consulting, a little-known professional field with annual profits of approximately \$3 billion. DOAR's jury simulations offer attorneys the opportunity to practice case presentations as well as assess performances. The estimated cost of a single jury simulation is \$60,000. They are most often employed on high-profile, high-stake cases, where cost is of little concern. Recently DOAR provided litigation consulting services to parties involved in the World Trade Center insurance litigation and the WorldCom Underwriters litigation. Participation of litigation consultants in trial preparations has many critics concerned that legal outcomes will increasingly depend on one's ability to pay.

Jurors for DOAR simulations are jury eligible individuals from the jurisdiction where the actual case will be tried. They are recruited to accurately reflect the socio-demographic backgrounds of that jurisdiction's population. They are paid between \$150 and \$500 per day to participate in the simulation. All parties sign a confidentiality agreement.



Death with Dignity Act
Don James, former spokesman for *Compassion & Choices*
Portland, Oregon

In 2001 Don James was diagnosed with terminal prostate cancer. At the time of this photograph the cancer had metastasized to the bone. On August 19, 2005, Don exercised his right to receive a prescription for a lethal dose of pentobarbital (Nembutal). He was photographed after filling the prescription. The prescription reads: "Take the entire dose at one time." Don was adamant about the opportunity to have a dignified death and to avoid severe pain. He was supported in his decision by Claire, his wife of 60 years and their four children.

In 1994, Oregon citizens voted to enact the only physician assisted suicide law in the United States. This landmark law, the Death with Dignity Act, permits physicians to prescribe lethal doses of medications for people with terminal illnesses who have less than six months to live. In 2001, former U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft issued a directive to the federal Drug Enforcement Agency to ban prescription privileges for and criminally prosecute physicians who participated in Oregon's Death with Dignity Act.

Ashcroft's directive was placed on hold during the five years it took advocates of the law to be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court. Don James submitted a declaration to the Supreme Court because he feared he might lose his right to use Oregon's law. In 2006 in the case of *Gonzales v. Oregon*, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Oregon. Don's life ended without taking the medication, shortly after filling his prescription. From 1998 to 2005, 246 patients have used Oregon's Death with Dignity Act to hasten their deaths.



Weather Modification, Cloud Seeding
 Weather Modification, Inc.
 Watford City, North Dakota

Cloud seeding involves aircraft and ground-based technologies that disperse chemicals into the air to affect the amount and type of precipitation that falls from clouds. Weather Modification, Inc. has Piper Seneca II aircraft fitted with cloud seeding generators on the wingtips as part of the North Dakota Cloud Modification Project. The two generators release about 200 grams of silver iodide per hour while glaciogenic flares, 12 to 16 on each wing, release an additional 75 grams of silver iodide in concentrated bursts. Silver iodide crystals act as artificial ice nuclei, speeding up the natural cold cloud precipitation process, resulting in rain.

This practice has been in development in the U.S. since the 1940s and has agricultural, environmental, and military applications. It is questioned on scientific, environmental, human rights, public policy, and legal grounds because of the difficulty in evaluating efficacy, the liability for damages and the unpredictability of weather. In the past, U.S. government projects, not affiliated with Weather Modification, Inc., have attempted to modify weather for tactical purposes, most notably during the Vietnam War. In 1977, the United Nations prohibited military or hostile use of environmental modification; in 2005 the U.S. Air Force released a report identifying weather modification as an important part of the future of American national security policy.

Weather Modification, Inc. has provided commercial cloud seeding services in Argentina, Burkina Faso, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Canada and the United States.



Alhurra TV
Broadcast Studio
Springfield, Virginia

Anchor Mona Atari at the Alhurra news desk.

Alhurra is a U.S. Government sponsored, Arabic language television network devoted primarily to news and information. Established in February 2004, the network broadcasts 24 hour, commercial free satellite programming to an audience of 21 million weekly viewers in 22 Arab countries. In April 2004, a second, Iraq-focused channel, Alhurra Iraq, was launched. Alhurra features a weekly program, *Inside Washington*, which reports on the American political process and U.S. foreign policy. Cultural programming includes Arabic-translated or subtitled versions of American documentaries and informational programs such as *Frontline*, *A&E Biography* and the *Emmy Awards*. Alhurra is Arabic for "the free one."

While Congress authorizes funding for American international broadcasting efforts, the independent Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) determines how money is distributed. Alhurra is operated by the BBG non-profit organization, Middle East Broadcasting Networks, Inc.. Other BBG beneficiaries include Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Office of Cuba Broadcasting.

Section 501 of the U.S. Information and Education Exchange Act, passed by Congress in 1948, authorizes the U.S. Government to disseminate information abroad about the U.S. and its policies. Section 501 also prohibits domestic dissemination of that same information. It is therefore illegal to broadcast Alhurra domestically.



Cheyenne Mountain Directorate, Underground Spring Support System
Under Building 1
Colorado Springs, Colorado

All buildings in the CMD complex are mounted on steel springs to help them withstand the effects of nuclear weapons and absorb the shock of earthquakes. Each of the 1,319 springs weighs approximately 1,000 pounds. The springs allow the facilities to move up to twelve inches in any direction, thereby allowing natural shifting to take place within the mountain. The foundation was built 1,800 to 2,400 feet below ground and supports 15 freestanding buildings, twelve of which are three stories high.

With the development of more efficient weapons and the evolving nature of security threats, there has been internal discussion regarding CMD's preparedness for new forms of attack as well as its fate as a headquarters.



Cheyenne Mountain Directorate, Recreational Basketball Court
Chamber D
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Cheyenne Mountain Directorate (CMD) was built to protect personnel and equipment from a thermonuclear weapon attack. Designed by Parsons Brinckerhoff, CMD was built in the early 1960s as a U.S.-Canadian response to potential Cold War threats. It serves as an underground surveillance post where the U.S. and Canadian governments defend North American borders by scanning for enemy intruders. The complex is built inside a hollowed out natural mountain. Its structure and supplies can sustain life within the mountain for at least one month.

Overseen by the Army Corps of Engineers and executed by the Utah Mining and Construction Company, 1.5 million pounds of TNT was used to excavate 700,000 tons of granite. To protect the mountain's integrity and to prevent implosion, 110,000 rock-bolts (6 to 32 feet in length) and 7,164,080 square feet of wire mesh support the mountain's interior tunnel system. All rock-bolts undergo annual testing. CMD's main entrance is a 1/3 mile long tunnel leading to a pair of 25 ton blast doors. Its building's outer shell is made of low-carbon steel plates. The walls and tunnels are designed to attenuate Electro Magnetic Pulse (EMP).

The Mountain contains divisions of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM), and Air Force Space Command (AFSPC). CMD is the central data collection and coordination installation for many early warning, detection, and defense centers.



Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults
Community Room
Sands Point, New York

Dr. Robert Smithdas, Director of Community Education, is the second deaf-blind American, after Helen Keller (his friend) to obtain a B.A.. He is the first to obtain an M.A. and four honorary doctorates. His wife, Michelle Smithdas, is a teacher at HKNC. Linda Napolitano works part-time as a clothing processor at Filene's Basement and makes and sells pillows.

The Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults (HKNC) was established in 1967, after Congress's Amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. HKNC is the only residential rehabilitation, research, and training agency in the U.S. exclusively for the deaf-blind. Research indicates that persons who are both hearing and visually impaired often have additional medical, physical, and emotional challenges, as well as unique sensory capacities. HKNC's mission is to prepare deaf-blind students for difficulties with communication, mobility, and daily independent living so that each can live and work in the community of his or her choice.

The center trains its students for jobs with numerous providers, including: 1800FLOWERS.COM, Applebees, Dunkin Donuts, Hollywood Video, Petco, Avis, Home Depot and Walmart. By using adaptive technology such as the refreshable Braille display, a trained deaf-blind person can answer questions online at the internet counterparts of any of these corporations. At 1800FLOWERS.COM, low-vision students have also worked as flower arrangers.



Research Marijuana Crop Grow Room
National Center for Natural Products Research
Oxford, Mississippi

The National Center for Natural Products Research (NCNPR) is the only facility in the U.S. which is federally licensed to cultivate cannabis for scientific research. In addition to cultivating cannabis, NCNPR is responsible for analyzing seized marijuana for potency trends, herbicide residuals (paraquat) and fingerprint identification. NCNPR is licensed by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and also researches and develops chemicals derived from plants, marine organisms, and other natural products.

The National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine (IOM) is one of the nation's most prestigious scientific advisory agencies. In 1999, it published a report with findings supporting marijuana's practical therapeutic value in treating conditions such as chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. In 2006, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration countered these IOM findings, stating that there are no comprehensive and reliable scientific studies supporting the medical use of marijuana. While eleven states have legalized the medical use of marijuana, a 2005 U.S. Supreme Court decision allows for the arrest of any individual caught using it for this purpose. Nearly half of the annual arrests for drug violations involve marijuana possession or trafficking.



Nuclear Submarine, Strategic Weapons Officer
Missile Control Center, USS Nevada
Bangor, Washington

The USS Nevada (SSBN-733) is a nuclear-powered Ohio-class submarine armed with long-range strategic missiles. The Strategic Weapons Officer (WEPS) is seated at the launch console in the Missile Control Center. In a locked box is a System Panel and Weapons Control Officer (WCO) tactical trigger to launch nuclear missiles. When authorized, this officer pulls the trigger.

Nuclear surety requires that a series of steps are followed prior to launching a missile. These steps include opening a series of locked boxes. Keys to open the locked boxes are controlled by two commissioned officers. On all SSBN, the required keys are the Firing Unit Key, the System Panel Key, and the Captain's Indicator Panel Keys, which are locked in safes. No one onboard has the combinations. Once the combination has been called in, the WEPS is the only person with the combination to the Weapons Control Officer Safe. This final safe contains the System Panel and WCO Tactical Trigger. When the Fire Control Panel indicates "FIRE" he pulls the trigger which ignites the gas generator and ejects the missile from its tube.

The Ohio-class is the largest submarine ever constructed for the U.S. Navy. The SSBN provides the most enduring nuclear strike capability. The Navy's 14 SSBNs, each capable of rapid-launching 24 missiles, carry 50 percent of all U.S. strategic warheads.



Forensic Anthropology Research Facility, Decomposing Corpse
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

*The decomposing corpse of a young boy is studied by
researchers who have re-created a crime scene.*

The Forensic Anthropology Research Facility, popularly known as The Body Farm, is the world's chief research center for the study of corpse decomposition. Its six-acre plot hosts approximately 75 cadavers in various stages of decomposition. The Farm uses physical anthropology (skeletal analysis of human remains) to help solve criminal cases, especially murder cases. Forensic anthropologists work to establish profiles for deceased persons. These profiles can include sex, age, ethnic ancestry, stature, time elapsed since death and, sometimes, the nature of trauma on the bones. Enzyme and insect activity in the corpse often determine the rate of decay and time of death. The Farm is currently working to establish a control rate of decomposition by identifying a substance that decays at a stable rate. This unidentified substance is referred to as "the half-life of death."

Corpses were first brought to the facility in 1980 as donations from the state (unclaimed bodies) or from families donating on behalf of the deceased. Since then, over 900 cadavers have been placed into short and long-term setups, or decomposition scenarios for study. After decomposition, results are entered into a research skeletal collection and statistical database called FORDISC (Forensic Discrimination) which is used worldwide to supply characteristics of unknown murder victims. Due to protests, The Body Farm is protected by a razor wire fence and 24 hour surveillance.



“World Church of God” Simulation
Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT)
Fort Campbell, Kentucky

The Cassidy Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT) training site is a 90,000 square kilometer training facility built for tactical simulations of urban combat. Cassidy MOUT contains representations of government buildings, a hospital, a bank, a school, suburban homes, apartment buildings, narrow and wide streets, a park, and detailed elements such as street signs, sewer covers, utility cables, and streetlamps. In late 2005, Cassidy MOUT was redesigned to simulate cities in Iraq. Destroyed cars and other debris were added to the streets, and cement walls were built around several buildings to resemble clusters of walled Iraqi compounds.

The World Church of God represents a generic religious structure where city residents meet for collective worship. Recently, Cassidy MOUT constructed a wall around the church to mimic the set-up of many mosques in both Iraq and Afghanistan.

In training exercises, soldiers are given specific missions and simulated weaponry. Their actions are recorded on video and reviewed after the mission has ended. On occasion, private citizens are hired to role-play parts in the simulated training missions. In mid-2005, before 20,000 Fort Campbell soldiers were deployed to Iraq, civilians familiar with or native to Iraq were hired to make the training more realistic.



Military Operations on Urban Terrain, Virtual Simulation
 MetaVR
 Brookline, Massachusetts

This computer-generated model of Fort Campbell's Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT) site in Kentucky depicts the cement wall recently built around the "World Church of God" to simulate a mosque in Afghanistan or Iraq.

MetaVR, a software company that creates 3D, real-time, PC-based visual systems combining geo-specific simulations with game quality graphics, built a computer generated replica of Fort Campbell's MOUT site. Virtual simulations like these are used for the training of soldiers and the development of future combat systems and strategies. They enable soldiers to operate a computer as an individual combatant from the perspective of a first person shooter, commonly seen in popular computer games. The U.S. Army uses MOUT sites, site simulations and 3D virtual MOUT site interactions to prepare soldiers for urban warfare, which is considered the future of enemy combat.



International Fellowship of Christians and Jews
The Israeli Embassy
Washington, District of Columbia

Roberta Combs, President of the Christian Coalition of America, with Rabbi Yechiel Eckstein, Founder and President of the International Fellowship of Christians and Jews (IFCJ), at the Israeli Embassy in Washington DC where they participated in the IFCJ's Stand for Israel Washington summit.

The IFCJ's primary mission is for Jews and Christians to "reverse their 2000-year history of discord." It receives most of its funding from Christian evangelical churches and their members. In 2006, the IFCJ raised approximately \$75 million, making it one of the most successful charitable organizations supporting Israel. Evangelical support for Israel has been linked to literal interpretations of the Bible, including that Jews are God's chosen people and the belief that the establishment of the State of Israel is in accordance with Biblical prophecy. IFCJ's programs include: *Stand for Israel*, encouraging Christian support for Israel; *On Wings of Eagles*, helping Jews immigrate to Israel; *Guardians of Israel*, helping Israeli victims of violence and poverty; and, most recently, the *Fellowship of Israel and Black America*, supporting partnerships between Jews and African American Christians.

The Christian Coalition of America is dedicated to "defending America's Godly heritage by getting Christians involved in their government again." The organization also supports and campaigns for the sanctity of the fetus, Intelligent Design/Creationism lessons to be taught in public school science classes, Network Neutrality for Internet users, and the Federal Marriage Amendment, which defines marriage as an institution held between one man and one woman.



Exotic Game Hunting, Scimitar-Horned Oryx
Diamond K Ranch
Sisterdale, Texas

This Scimitar-Horned Oryx, native to Africa and considered extinct in the wild, was killed in what is popularly called a canned hunt. At Diamond K Ranch, its listed trophy fee is \$3,500.

Diamond K Ranch encloses its more than 5,000 acres with 50 miles of impenetrable game-proof fence. On the property there are 1,000 Whitetail Deer, 1,500 Axis Deer, and over 500 exotic (non-native) animals in addition to their fish, birds and native game. Above the basic lodging, food and activities charges, hunters pay for each animal they kill, its trophy preparation and taxidermy or meat processing. Exotic game charges are listed as \$1,900 for a Blackbuck Antelope, \$4,750 for a Springbok, \$7,500 for a Père David Deer (a critically endangered species), and \$6,500 to \$10,000 for an Elk.

Canned hunts have been outlawed in California, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Opponents claim that in addition to promoting inhumane hunting practices, ranches endanger native game with exotic diseases and genes. Supporting states point to the fact that many of the exotic animals are extinct in their native lands and that by keeping them contained, the ranches are aiding in their preservation. In 2005, the U.S. Sportsmanship in Hunting Act proposed the consideration of "fair chase", which allows animals to avoid hunters without deliberate restrictive barriers. The Diamond K Ranch claims that their fence is intended to keep other animals out.



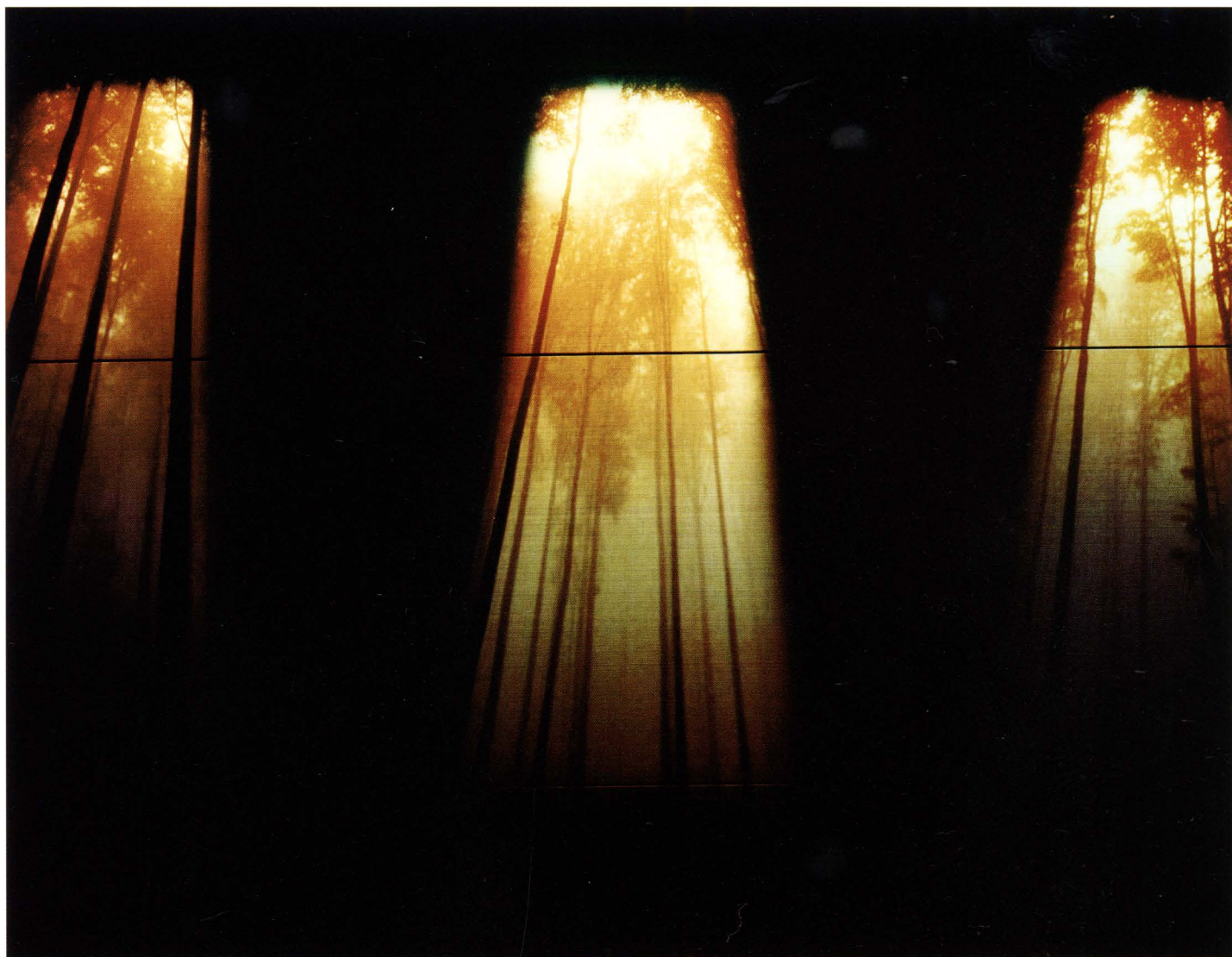
Nixon Gift Vault
U.S. National Archives and Records Administration
College Park, Maryland

*Plastic dried-apple-head Nixon doll, from Mrs. Ruby of Hibma, California, 1972;
Elephant made of gourds, from Mrs. Clyde Sparkman of Conover, North Carolina,
1971; Framed Nixon portrait rug, from Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi Shahanshah,
Shah of Iran, 1971; Nixon portrait on velvet, from the People of the Philippines;
Indonesian woodcut, from General Subarto, President of the Republic of Indonesia,
1969. On the left side of the shelf sits an audio recorder installed in the White House by
the United States Secret Service. It recorded tapes used during the Watergate Trial.*

President Richard M. Nixon is the only U.S. President whose presidential materials and records are governed by the 1974 Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act (PRMPA). This Act of Congress stipulated, among other things, that presidential materials related to abuse of governmental power be processed and retained by the National Archives in the Washington, D.C. area.

After Nixon's resignation in 1974 as a result of the Watergate scandal and an impending threat of impeachment, conflict ensued over custody of his presidential materials and recordings. These include millions of documents, thousands of hours of audio recordings and film reels, hundreds of thousands of photographs, and thousands of gifts from dignitaries and the public. Until his death in 1994, Nixon made sustained efforts to block the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) from processing and releasing presidential materials. To this day, there are Nixon White House Tapes that have neither been processed nor made available to the public.

In 2004, the U.S. Congress passed legislation providing for the establishment of a federally operated Nixon Presidential Library in Yorba Linda, California. This legislation amends the 1974 PRMPA allowing the transfer of Nixon's presidential materials and recordings from the Washington, D.C. area to Yorba Linda. Critics argue that the transfer, which began in 2006, does not guarantee a unified collection, adequate public access or independent review.



Microsoft Home
Microsoft Corporation Headquarters
Redmond, Washington

The Microsoft Home is a concept simulation of a domestic space. All of the lighting, images, and patterns on the walls can be adjusted by technology including a light switch, a cell phone or voice recognition. It has bedrooms, a dining room, kitchen, living room, and office. It is not accessible to the public.

Microsoft's Consumer Prototyping Team conducts research at the intersection of domestic space, technology, and the daily lives of families. Their goal is the development of innovative computer software that will enable new, simpler ways to interact with, and control, the household space and its appliances. Starting in 1994, the team has experimented with facial, voice and gesture recognition; integrated seamless displays which project on various surfaces throughout the home, revealing integrated information such as family calendars, recipes, and to-do lists; and atmospheric mood lighting, which can lighten and darken according to the dweller's emotional state.



Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC)
U.S. Department of Defense
Fort Benning, Georgia

Captains Career Course: (L to R) Capt. Morero Marton, Nicaragua, Capt. Rolfo Jimenez, Colombia, First Lt. Mario Burgos, Colombia, Capt. Melvin Flores, Honduras, Capt. Moisés Cornejo, Panama, Capt. Oliver Martíz, Panama, Capt. Luis Escalon, El Salvador

Each year at WHINSEC, students study Civil Military Operations, Counter Narcotics Operations, Military Intelligence, Engineering Operations, Medical Assistance and Human Rights Instruction. Most of the students come from Central and South American nations and the Caribbean. Graduates of the 18 week *Captains Career Course* are trained to fill leadership and staff roles in civilian, military and law enforcement agencies of their home countries.

WHINSEC was chartered by the U.S. Congress and opened in 2001. It is the successor to the U.S. Army School of the Americas (SOA), first established in Panama in 1946. Congress closed SOA in 2000, largely as the result of criticism charging that one of its training manuals advocated the use of torture, false imprisonment and execution and that its graduates were being used as destabilizing forces in the Western Hemisphere.

WHINSEC's stated mission is to foster mutual knowledge, transparency, confidence, and cooperation among the participating nations while promoting democratic values, respect for human rights, and knowledge of U.S. customs and traditions. Courses are taught by civilian U.S. academics, officers from the U.S. Armed Forces, and the U.S. Department of State. Courses are taught primarily in Spanish.



Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Laboratory
Department of Homeland Security
Off the Northeastern Tip of Long Island, New York

Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) is a federal bio-threat research facility developed to protect American livestock industries and exports from catastrophic losses caused by foreign animal disease. The island was selected in the 1950s to comply with Congressional law prohibiting the study of live foot-and-mouth disease virus on mainland U.S. soil. PIADC is now governed by the Department of Homeland Security and run by the Department of Agriculture. Following the Homeland Security Act of 2002, PIADC's mission expanded to include agro-terrorism. The island is off limits to the public. Employees travel to and from the facility on a guarded ferry.

Research is conducted on diagnostic tools, antivirals and vaccines for foreign animal diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis and classical swine fever. To date, the Department of Homeland Security claims that an animal pathogen has never escaped from the island. Materials containing foreign animal disease agents are incinerated and staff members shower upon each entrance and exit of labs and animal holding rooms.

PIADC is now 50 years old and increasingly costly to maintain. The laboratory and test space is insufficient to support the level of research and development needed to address growing concern about accidental or intentional introduction of foreign animal diseases. DHS is currently evaluating proposals for the construction of a new facility.



Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Locker Room
 Department of Homeland Security
 Off the Northeastern Tip of Long Island, New York

Foreign animal disease research at Plum Island is carried out in “bio-containment” laboratories accessible only through locker rooms and showers. All employees who work in the bio-safety level 3 laboratories must take specific precautions when entering and exiting the research areas. They must observe the mandatory removal of all clothing, jewelry and other personal items before proceeding to a room with clothing designated for use inside the bio-containment area. To exit, employees go through a decontamination process. They leave their designated clothing behind, enter the shower room and begin a set of precautionary measures such as blowing one’s nose, expectorating, scrubbing under fingernails, and shampooing in order to safeguard against disease transmission.

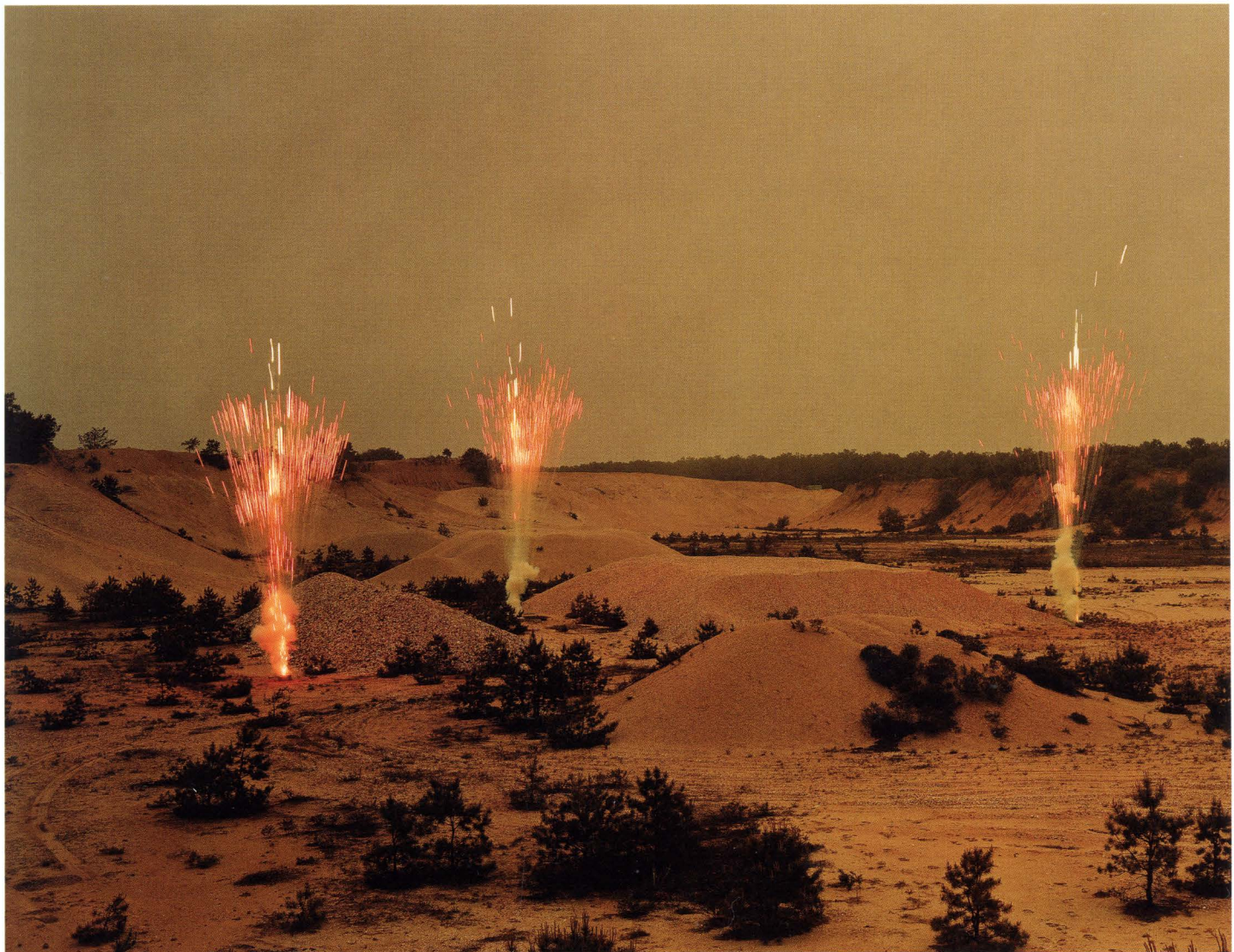


Death Row Outdoor Recreational Facility, "The Cage"
Mansfield Correctional Institution
Mansfield, Ohio

At Mansfield Correctional Institution, death row inmates are permitted one hour of outdoor recreation per day in individual or group containment areas known as cages or bullpens. Inside segregated cages there is only a chin-up bar and inmates are not permitted to bring any items with them. In non-segregated cages there is a stationary basketball net and they are permitted to bring with them items including a basketball, radio, deck of cards, and cigarettes.

From 1995-2005 all male death row inmates in Ohio were incarcerated at Mansfield. In 2005 the majority were moved to the Ohio State Penitentiary. 39 inmates remain on Mansfield's death row. They are classified as having "mental health issues". Terrell Yarborough's IQ has ranged from 59 to the low 70s since age 13. He was convicted of aggravated robbery, burglary, grand theft, kidnapping and aggravated murder. After four years on death row, the aggravated murder charges were overturned in Ohio, as the crime was committed in, and must therefore be tried in, Pennsylvania. The same charges are currently being pursued in Pennsylvania, where the death penalty is also legal.

In *Atkins v. Virginia*, the U.S. Supreme Court declared the execution of persons with mental retardation to be unconstitutional. Defining mental retardation is a controversial issue currently being addressed as part of the proposed Death Penalty Reform Act of 2006. 38 of the 50 U.S. states provide for the death penalty in law.



Fireworks by Grucci, Northern Test Site
Corporate Headquarters
Brookhaven, New York

Grucci is one of the largest firework and pyrotechnic manufacturing firms in the world. It produces many of the major fireworks displays in the United States and abroad, including the last seven U.S. presidential inaugurations and numerous Olympic Games' ceremonies. The Gruccis are also the first American family to win the Gold Medal at the annual Monte Carlo International Fireworks Competition.

Following U.S. military standards for ammunition and explosives, Grucci tests fireworks for quality and safety on their specially designed private testing lots. Tests evaluate mortar firing frequency, altitude consistency and fallout distance for live audience safety. Grucci also supplies the U.S. Department of Defense with pyrotechnic devices, components and services. These include ballistic range testing, storage for explosive material, and explosive device simulators for military training exercises.

Most recently, the firm developed a proprietary tool achieving micro-precision in firework art: A digital image's pixels are linked to individual firework shells that are controlled by a computer chip and fired to exactly mirror the image's height, design, location, and timing.



Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Plural Marriage
Wyler Residence
Colorado City, Arizona

*Marvin Wyler, a polygamist, fathered 34 children, with his three wives
Charlette, Esther and Laurie. Wyler has over 110 grandchildren.*

The original Mormon Church, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), traditionally recognized polygamy as a privilege for a select group of men. Responding to government pressure, Mormon settlers, in what is now Utah, officially banned polygamy in 1890 and agreed to excommunicate anyone who publicly acknowledged participation in the practice.

In 1935 a group of excommunicated members of LDS, seeking to preserve polygamy, founded the Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (FLDS) and with it, Colorado City. Colorado City and its twin city, Hildale, Utah are considered the primary centers of polygamist practice. The region is isolated from law enforcement and the nearby Colorado-Utah state border allows for easy crossing to avoid arrest. Warren Jeffs, the current prophet of FLDS and former member of the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List was arrested in August, 2006.



Republic of Texas, Interim Government
Capitol Building
Overton, Texas

The Republic of Texas (RT), led by President Daniel Miller, is an independence movement that seeks to re-establish Texas as an independent nation. Leaders of the RT contend that Texas would have the world's eighth largest economy and better serve Texans if it were a sovereign state. The RT aims to reclaim Texas's original borders which, in addition to current state territory, include a significant portion of New Mexico and parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Louisiana. They are currently distributing RT passports, minting RT coins, and building representation in all 254 Texas counties until their goals are realized.

Having won independence from Mexico in 1836, the Republic of Texas was autonomous until 1845, when it was annexed by the United States. In 1861, Texas seceded with the other southern states to form the Confederate States of America. RT leaders consider themselves an interim government seeking to dissolve the U.S. military rule that has occupied the Republic of Texas since the end of the Civil War in 1865.

The RT formed in 1995 and claims to have several thousand members. In 1997, one faction took hostages and engaged law enforcement officials in an armed conflict. This led to the deaths of two RT sympathizers and numerous felony convictions. President Miller condemns this past action and seeks a peaceful, neutral, independent Republic inclusive of all races, classes and ethnic backgrounds. Any individual who has lived or been born in Texas since June 1995 is eligible for citizenship.

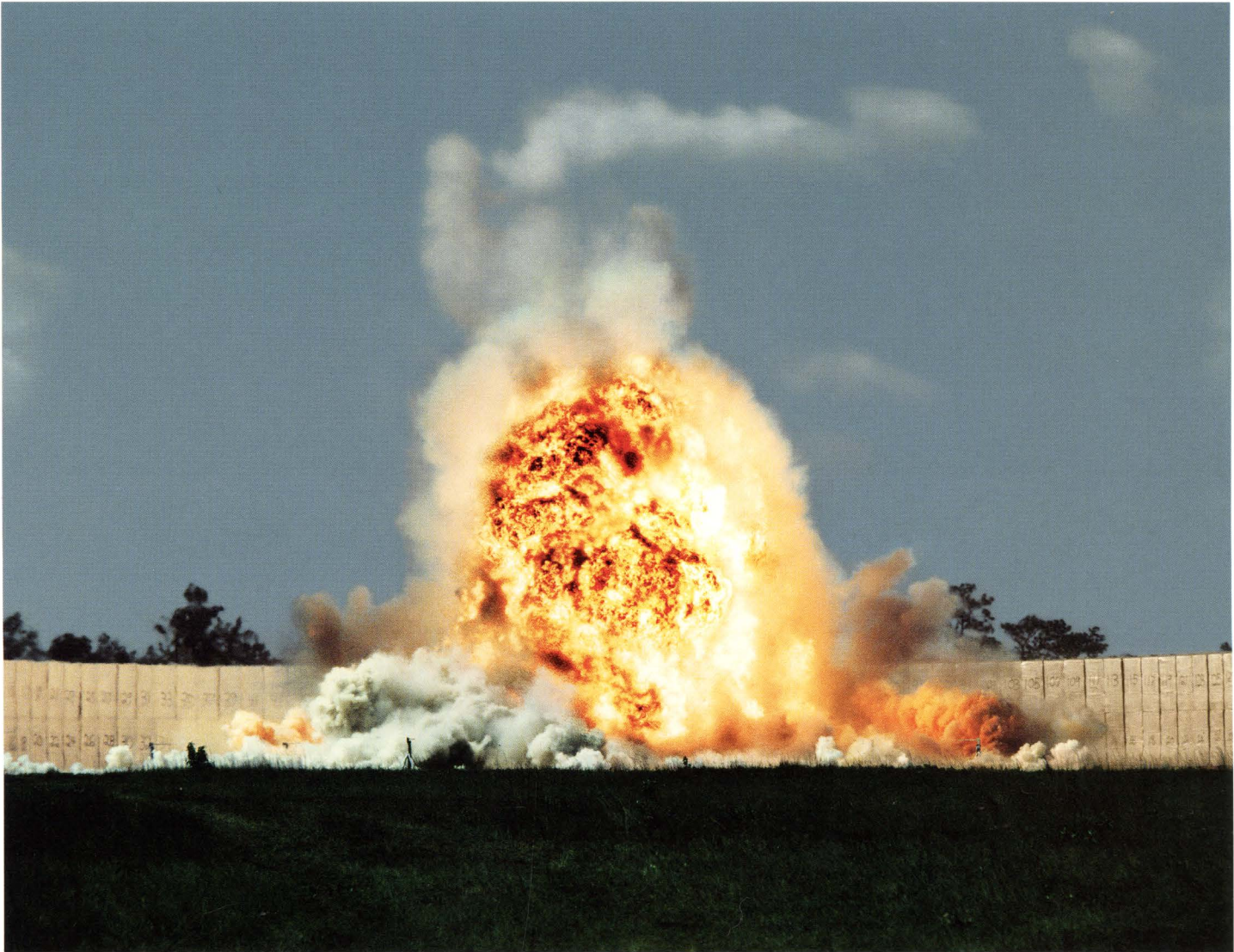


Sexual Assault Kits Awaiting DNA Analysis
Bode Technology Group, Inc.
Springfield, Virginia

Bode Technologies is the largest private forensic DNA laboratory in the United States. It assists local, state and federal agencies in processing the large number of backlogged sexual assault evidence kits. Nationwide, backlogged sexual assault kits remain in storage, sometimes for years, before being processed for entry into the FBI Laboratory's Combined DNA Index System.

A sexual assault kit, also known as a rape kit, is a sealed white box that contains physical and biological evidence collected from the victim during a medical examination. Sexual assault kits are administered by nurses to assist in identifying and prosecuting the crime's perpetrator. Forensic evidence stored in the kit can include: blood, clothing, fingernail scrapings, hair and semen. Three obstacles have prevented the effective use of rape kits in American law enforcement: the cost of collecting evidence, the cost of having the evidence analyzed, and the capability to process the increasing number of kits.

It was recently estimated that there are as many as half a million sexual assault kits in the U.S. awaiting analysis. In many cases, medical examination and processing costs are the responsibility of the victim. According to RAINN, the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network, an individual is sexually assaulted every two and a half minutes.



Exploding Warhead
Test Area C-80C
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

This is a test of an MK-84 IM (Insensitive Munition) Warhead conducted at the Eglin Air Force Base Air Armament Center. The warhead was tested by the 46th Test Wing's 780th Test Squadron in order to collect pressure and fragment velocity data on a new, experimental explosive warhead fill.

Eglin AFB was formerly part of the Choctawhatchee National Forest. All 384,000 acres of the forest were transferred to the War Department during World War II for the fast expansion of the Army Air Corps. The Eglin base has access to 86,000 square miles of airspace, allowing for long-range, all-altitude, air-to-air, air-to-surface, surface-to-surface, and anti-ship evaluation tests and training exercises.

The Air Armament Center is responsible for the development, testing and deployment of all U.S. air-delivered weapons. It tripled its production of Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) for Operation Iraqi Freedom. Air Force Materiel Command Public Affairs reported in 2006 that the air strike munitions which killed the Iraq-based al Qaeda leader, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, were developed at the Eglin Air Armament Center.

This photograph was taken using a remote sequencer that detonated the warhead from a control bunker.



Church of Scientology, Screening Room
 Celebrity Centre International
 Hollywood, California

The screening room at the Scientology Celebrity Centre screens Scientology films as part of the Church's recruitment effort. The projected film is Orientation: A Scientology Information Film. On weekends the Orientation film screens 40-50 times; each weekday it screens 5-10 times.

The Church of Scientology, founded in Los Angeles in 1954, is a religious organization based on research and writings on the mind and life by popular science fiction writer and self-help author L. Ron Hubbard. Through a step-by-step process involving auditing, Scientologists claim to reach a "Clear" state in which an individual no longer has his or her own reactive mind. During auditing, a Scientology minister asks precise questions and an electropsychometer sends 0.5 volts of electricity through the body in order to help locate areas of "mental and spiritual upset" for an individual to confront.

Scientology believes in the power of media to promote its belief system. Films and audio-visual materials are produced by the Church's own production company, Golden Era Productions. Golden Era is located at Gold Base, a multi-million dollar compound in southern California. It contains film and sound studios, editing facilities, a film laboratory, and administrative offices responsible for guiding the dissemination process. It is staffed by the Sea Organization, a group of advanced members of the Church who have promised a lifetime commitment of employment.



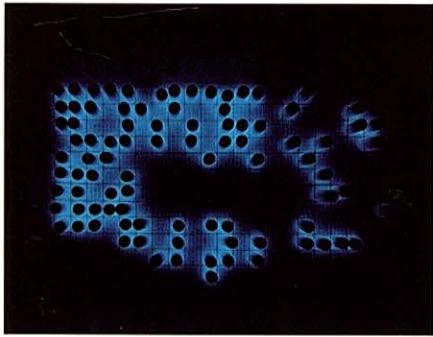
The Ten Commandments, Buried "City of the Pharaoh" Film Set
Nipomo Sand Dunes
Guadalupe, California

The largest and most elaborate movie set of its time, a re-created ancient Egyptian city the size of two football fields, was buried in the Nipomo Sand Dunes. The set was built in 1923 for Cecil B. DeMille's silent epic, *The Ten Commandments*. Designed by one of the innovators of Art Deco, Paul Iribe, *The City of the Pharaoh* set stood over ten stories high and 700 feet wide. It included four pharaohs, 21 sphinxes (weighing four to five tons each), and 500 tons of additional statuary. 1,600 construction workers were hired to build the city; 2,500 actors and 3,000 animals performed. At that time, the Famous Players-Lasky/Paramount production was the most expensive movie ever made with an estimated budget of \$1,400,000.

When filming wrapped, DeMille had the entire set dismantled and buried in a secret location to prevent other productions from appropriating his ideas and using his set. In 1983, filmmaker Peter Brosnan set out to find it. With support from the Nature Conservancy and Bank of America, and in collaboration with archaeologist John Parker, Brosnan led a campaign to recover Cecil B. DeMille's lost city. Using ground-penetrating radar, Brosnan, Parker, and volunteers discovered the site. They conducted an archaeological survey which created a grid system of maps identifying the location of key set pieces. Still under the sand, the set is now an official State of California Archeological Site, making tampering or removing artifacts a felony. The Brosnan-Parker team has yet to raise sufficient funds to excavate the set.

"After giving your request serious consideration, even though it is against company policy to consider such a request, it is with regret that I inform you that we are not willing to grant the permission you seek..... As you are aware, our Disney characters, parks and other valuable properties have become beloved by young and old alike, and with this comes a tremendous responsibility to protect their use and the protection we currently enjoy. Should we lapse in our vigilance, we run the risk of losing this protection and the Disney characters as we know and love them. Especially during these violent times, I personally believe that the magical spell cast on guests who visit our theme parks is particularly important to protect and helps to provide them with an important fantasy they can escape to."

Excerpted from a faxed response from Disney Publishing Worldwide, July 7, 2005



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Larry Hawkins
Suzan Holl
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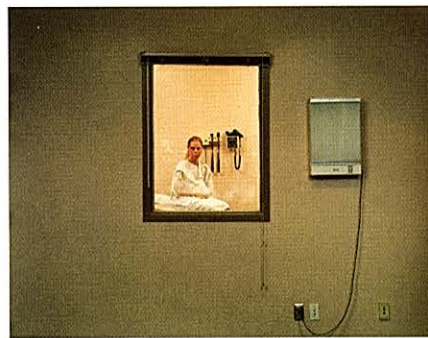
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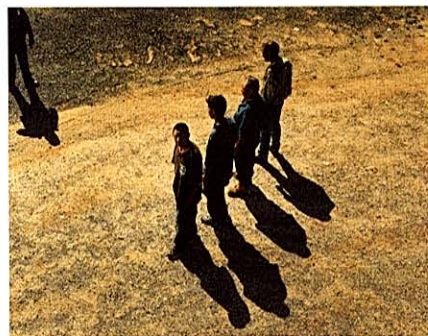
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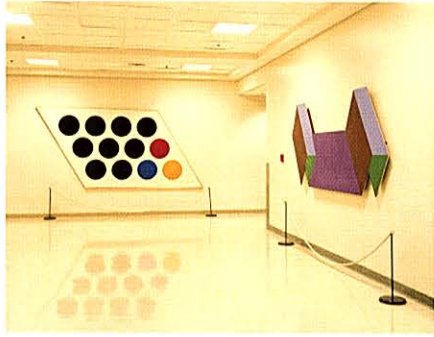
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Suzanne Najarian Goodson
Mike Hull



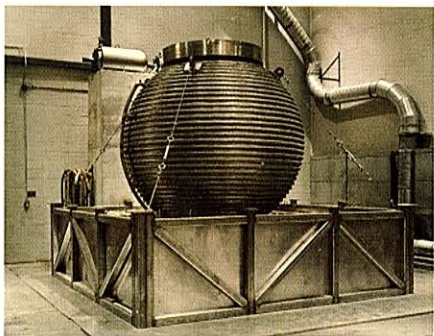
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Daya Khalsa



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Near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Hollis Moore
Mike Ritz



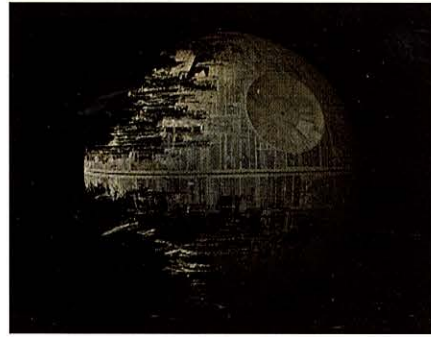
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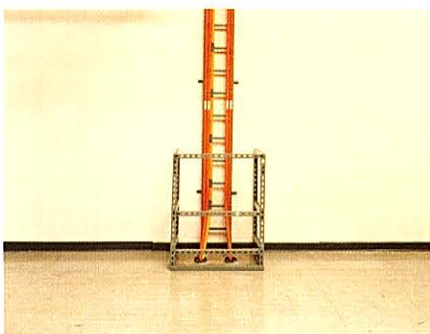
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Dr. John Capinera
Dr. Jonathan Day



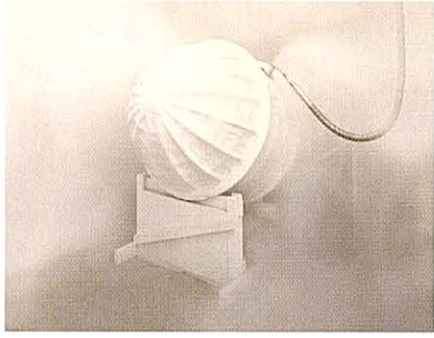
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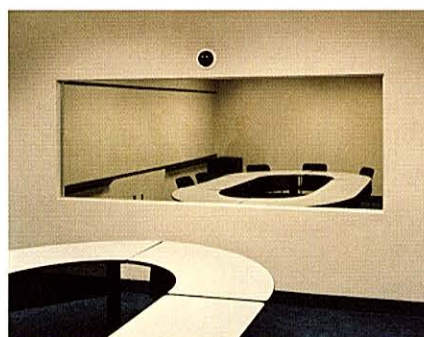
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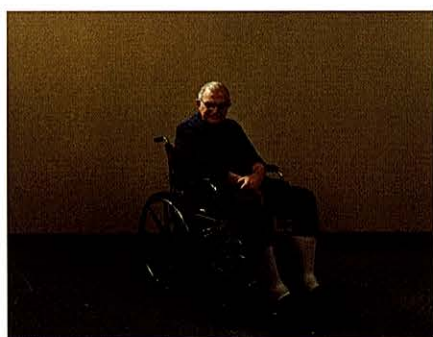
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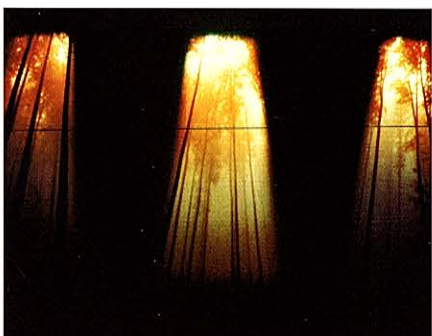
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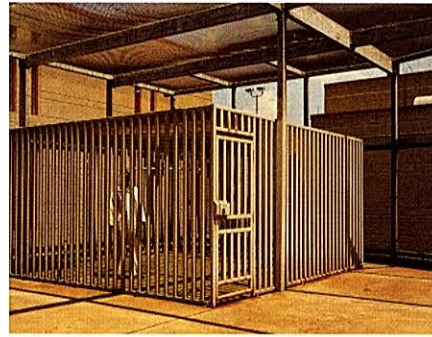
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The Ten Commandments, Buried "City of the Pharaoh" Film Set
Nipomo Sand Dunes
Guadalupe, California

John Parker
Willie A. Richerson

Secrecy is an enemy of justice and shame is its ally. We need to see much that we cannot see, and we need to see it as Taryn Simon presents it – starkly, without political gloss. Simon explores not only what is hidden but the nature of the hidden. She shows the ways and dimensions of secrecy and its many shades of containment; in particular she reveals how much we can contrive, out of policy, distaste or shame, to hide from ourselves.

Some of what she shows is hidden in a straightforward way: it is inaccessible by nature and requires effort that is nearly impossible for most of us. We know that bears hibernate in forests somewhere but we have no way of confronting a bear sow hibernating with cubs at her breast. These are secrets of delight. We take pleasure in our own place in nature and discovering what is hidden there expands our world's limits.

Much else, however, is hidden not by nature, but by people attempting to perpetuate illusion. We trust juries as engines of justice where truth shines through to ordinary citizens and we shrink from the sight of the jury simulation room where lawyers practice how to manipulate this process. Some of what is hidden from us is hidden by people with the power and will to hide. We are not allowed to enter the CIA headquarters in Langley where the nation's deepest secrets are kept, and are therefore among the privileged few when Simon shows us what it is like to be there, lets us stare at the terrifying over-lit hall that rises from the gigantic emblem sculpted in the floor. Of course the CIA needs to keep secrets, but the grandeur of its headquarters declares the aesthetic authority of powerful people who make secrecy their way of life.

Many of Simon's photographs surprise us in a different way: they show us something that we want not to believe. We are entertained by exotic animals in our zoos and circuses but not the casualties, like the defective white tiger, that the required inbreeding creates. We

do not want to see the woman in a gynecological chair having her hymen sewed so that her future husband will not doubt her virginity, or racists in the trappings of their bigotry, or sexual assault kits that remind us how routine rape has become. These are not, we think and hope, American sights. But they are, and she makes us acknowledge them.

Some of her photographs confront us with the laws we enact, the policies our government pursues in our names. We struggle to keep poor immigrants from our country, but ignore the complicated rituals executed daily on our Mexican border. We want security, but are disturbed by the group portrait of South American trainees at the Institute for Security Cooperation because we worry about what they are being trained to do. Most of us want, apparently, to kill murderers in our prisons, but we do not want to watch them while they wait for death. We do not want to see the ghoulish "recreation facility" that Simon captures in her most chilling picture. This is the secrecy of guilt: we want not to see the suffering we create and inflict ourselves, collectively, for our own comfort – comfort that turns to shame when we are forced to gaze on what we have done.

A great many of Simon's photographs are also strikingly beautiful, and that raises a further question. This beauty may be only an added, independent bonus – a gift from an artist with a magic eye and a large camera that is unrelated to her theme. But I don't believe so. The qualities that make, in their different ways, these objects hidden also charge the aesthetics of their photographic impact. The beauty of Simon's pictures – her powerless Great White shark in its glass cage, her radioactive waste glowing blue and deadly, the molten frame of her revolver cooling for murder, her pitifully chaste cryo-preservation chamber holding frozen people from the past, her elegant flayed African Oryx killed for expensive sport – is heightened by the anxiety we feel when these strange worlds are unhidden.

Biographies

Taryn Simon was born in New York in 1975. She is a graduate of Brown University and a Guggenheim Fellow. Her highly acclaimed and influential work, *The Innocents*, documents cases of wrongful conviction in the United States and investigates photography's role in that process. Simon's photographs have been exhibited nationally and internationally, including: High Museum of Art, Atlanta; Whitney Museum of American Art, New York; P.S.1 Contemporary Art Center, New York; Haus der Kunst, Munich; Contemporary Arts Center, Cincinnati; and Kunst-Werke Institute for Contemporary Art, Berlin. Permanent collections include: The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston; Museum of Contemporary Art, San Diego; High Museum of Art, Atlanta; and Whitney Museum of American Art, New York. Her photography and writing have been featured in numerous publications and broadcasts including The New York Times Magazine, The New Yorker, CNN, BBC, Frontline, and NPR. Simon has been a visiting artist at Yale University, Bard College, Columbia University, School of Visual Arts and Parsons School of Design. She is represented by Gagosian Gallery.

Salman Rushdie is the author of nine novels: *Grimus*, *Midnight's Children* (which was awarded the Booker Prize and the "Booker of Bookers" for the best novel to have won the prize in its first 25 years), *Shame*, *The Satanic Verses*, *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*, *The Moor's Last Sigh*, *The Ground Beneath Her Feet*, *Fury*, and *Shalimar the Clown*. He is also the author of a book of stories, *East, West*, and three works of non-fiction—*Imaginary Homelands*, *The Jaguar Smile*, and *Step Across This Line*. He is the co-editor of *Mirrorwork*, an anthology of contemporary Indian writing, and has adapted *Midnight's Children* for the stage. It was performed in London and New York by the Royal Shakespeare Company. In 2004, an opera based upon *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* was premiered by the New York City Opera at Lincoln Center.

A Fellow of the British Royal Society of Literature, Salman Rushdie has received, among other honours, the Whitbread Prize for Best Novel (twice), the Writers' Guild Award for Children's Fiction, the James Tait Black Prize, the European Union's Aristeion Prize for Literature, Author of the Year Prizes in both Britain and Germany, the French Prix du Meilleur Livre Étranger, the Budapest Grand Prize for Literature, the Premio Grinzane Cavour in Italy, the Crossword Book Award in India, the Austrian State Prize for European Literature and the London International Writers' Award. He holds honorary doctorates and fellowships at six European and four American universities, is an Honorary Professor in the Humanities at M.I.T. and Distinguished Writer in Residence at Emory University. He has received the Freedom of the City in Mexico City, Strasbourg and El Paso, and the Edgerton Prize of the American Civil Liberties Union. He holds the rank of Commander in the Order of Arts and Letters—France's highest artistic honour. Between 2004 and 2006 he served as President of PEN American Center, and continues to work as President of the PEN World Voices International Literary Festival, which he helped to create.

Mr. Rushdie's books have been translated into over 40 languages.

Elisabeth Sussman is Curator and Sondra Gilman Curator of Photography at the Whitney Museum of American Art where she recently curated the exhibition, "Remote Viewing: Invented Worlds in Recent Painting and Drawing" and the Gordon Matta-Clark retrospective. She has organized a number of other Whitney exhibitions including "Mike Kelley: Catholic Tastes" (1991); "Nan Goldin: I'll Be Your Mirror" (1996), with David Armstrong; "Keith Haring" (1997); and the Museum's 1993 Biennial. She has recently co-curated two exhibitions on the work of Eva Hesse: one of her drawings with The Drawing Center and another of her sculpture with the Jewish Museum, both in New York. For the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, Sussman co-organized, with Renate Petzinger of the Museum Wiesbaden, a full retrospective on the work of Eva Hesse. The exhibition received the International Art Critics Association First Prize for the best monographic exhibition outside of New York in 2001 and 2002. For SFMOMA, Elisabeth Sussman also organized, with Sandra Phillips, a retrospective of the work of Diane Arbus. The catalogue for the Arbus exhibition has received the 2004 Infinity Award for Publication of the International Center of Photography. Elisabeth Sussman was a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation at the Rockefeller Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy in 1999. She was a fellow at the Getty Research Institute in 2003. She is the author of many publications, including *Lisette Model* (2001) and will be contributing essays on Robert Gober and Lee Bontecou for upcoming exhibition catalogues.

Tina Kukielki is senior curatorial assistant at the Whitney Museum of American Art (WMAA), where she has curated "The New City: Sub/urbia in Recent Photography" (2005). For Small A Projects, Portland, Oregon, she curated "Atlas of the Unknown" (2006) and for Deitch Projects, New York, she co-curated "The Freedom Salon" (2004). Her publications include texts for the following exhibition catalogues: *Gordon Matta-Clark: You Are the Measure* (WMAA, 2007); *Remote Viewing: Invented Worlds in Recent Painting and Drawing* (WMAA, 2004); and *The Searchers* (Elizabeth Foundation for the Arts, 2006).

Ronald Dworkin is Frank Sommers Professor of Law and Philosophy at New York University Law School and Jeremy Bentham Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London. He is the author of several books, most recently *Is Democracy Possible Here?*

I am truly grateful to my producers Jonathan Schmitt, Shannon Simon and Aliza Watters. Without their commitment to this work over the past four years, these pictures would not exist. Their extensive research, tireless pursuit of access and dedicated, intellectual support made this work possible.

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Danny Chambers	Roo Rogers
Brett Cherry	Andrea Rollefson
Rose Dergan	Sammy Rossi
Oncil Dial	Andrew Rubin
Apsara DiQuinzio	Salman Rushdie
Ronald Dworkin	Kathy Ryan
Bernard Fischer	Wolfgang Schoppman
Tom Fowlks	John Sheehan
Larry Gagosian	Gillian Simon
Doug Gajewski	Randy Simon
Bernardine Huang	Richard Simon
Tina Kukielski	Susan Simon
John Lee	Steven Spielberg
Alex Lesy	Gerhard Steidl
Montserrat Llaurado	Elisabeth Sussman
Joseph Logan	Annemiek Ter Linden
Michael Mack	Scott Thode
Kristie Macosko	Katja Töpfer
Rob Magnotta	Megan Underhill
Hanan Malouf	Althea Wasow
Juman Malouf	Sarah Watson
Jessica Marx	Hanako Williams
Lauren McCaffrey	Natica Wilson
Trent McGinn	



For Exhibition information, contact Sarah Watson
and/or Rose Dergan at Cragosian Gallery.

Thomas Eakins, The Gross Clinic, 1875 © Courtesy Thomas Jefferson
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A Note on the Text: We have done our utmost to ensure that the infor-
mation we have received from a variety of sources including individual
subjects, organizations and their websites, publications and materials is
accurate, and that credit has been awarded when appropriate.

♦ M

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